

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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2015-16

UTTARAKHAND

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker--were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected

through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Uttarakhand was conducted in all 13 districts of the state from 30 January to 19 July 2015 by the Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and collected information from 15,171 households, 17,300 women age 15-49 (including 2,699 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 2,174 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Uttarakhand, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than one-third of Uttarakhand's households (36%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Uttarakhand are comprised of about 4.5 members. Nineteen percent of households are headed by women, with 15 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who are Hindu (86%). Twelve percent of households have household heads who are Muslim, and 2 percent have Sikh household heads.

More than one-fifth (22%) of households in Uttarakhand have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 21 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a small proportion (4%) belong to a scheduled tribe. More than half (52%) of Uttarakhand's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-nine percent of Uttarakhand's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,015 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is slightly lower (918 females per 1,000 males). Forty-seven percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. More than three-quarters of all children under 5 years of age (77%) have had their birth registered with the civil authorities, and 64 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Nearly two-thirds of households in Uttarakhand (65%) live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (98%) have electricity. Only 17 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 43 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (25%) than urban households (3%).

Half of households in Uttarakhand have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot.

Ninety-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 50 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (70%) are more likely than rural households (39%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Twenty-five percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using a ceramic, sand or other water filter or an electronic purifier or boiling the water). A little more

than half of households (51%) use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban (98%) and 93 percent of rural households in Uttarakhand have a mobile phone. Ninety-three percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 29 percent of households, **up from 24 percent in NFHS-3**. Agricultural land is owned by 58 percent of rural households and 13 percent of urban households. Overall, more than two-fifths (42%) of all households in Uttarakhand own agricultural land.

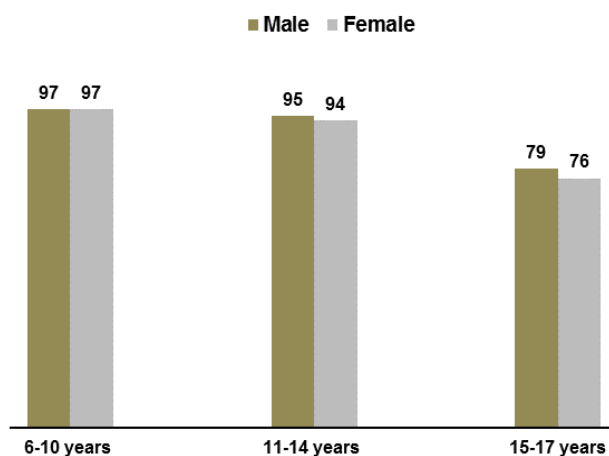
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Nearly 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Uttarakhand attend school (90% in rural areas and 87% in urban areas). School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 78% at ages 15-17. There is very little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 76 percent of girls compared with 79 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 77 percent of women age 15-49 and 91 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirty-one percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Twenty-one percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 45 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have completed 10 or more years of schooling, compared with 54 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Uttarakhand. More than 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (68%) are much more likely than women (33%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 7 percent of men and 15 percent of women are not regularly exposed to any media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 20-49 years and 24.5 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married more than four years later than women. Fourteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 23 percent in NFHS-3. Seventeen percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 21 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

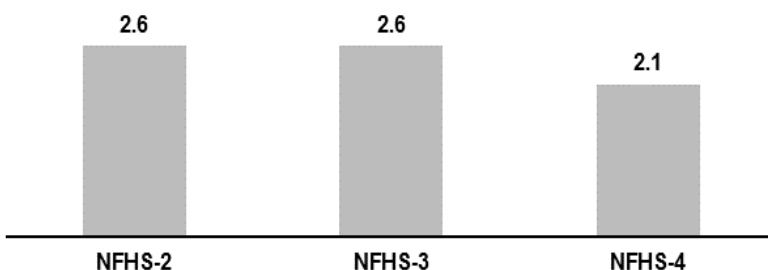
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uttarakhand is 2.1 children per woman, implying that the state has reached replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.1 children in the 7 years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.5 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is almost at replacement level even in rural areas (2.2 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 22 percent in NFHS-3.

There are large differentials in fertility by schooling and religion. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 3.1 children compared with only 1.7 children among women who had 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, the total fertility rate for Muslim women is 3.0, much higher than the total fertility rate for Hindu women (1.9) and Sikh women (1.7).

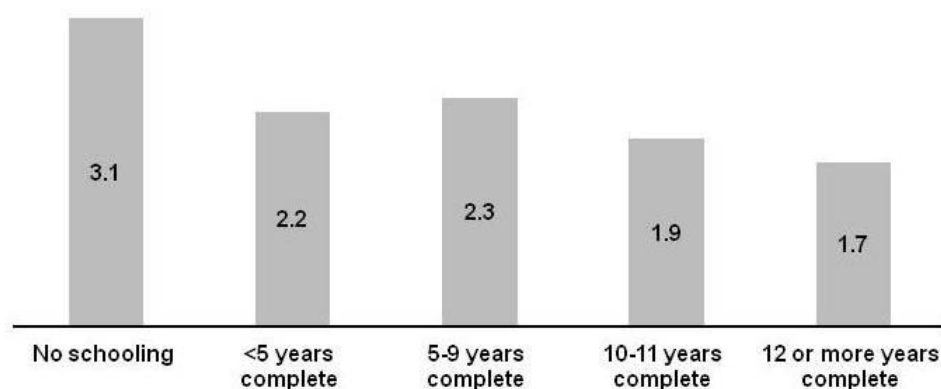
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth. Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed at home (42%) followed by the private health sector (38%) and public health sector (18%). More than two-fifths (43%) of the abortions are performed by the women herself. Nearly one-fourth (23%) of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Uttarakhand, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, **down from 6 percent in NFHS-3**. Very few women age 15-16 years (0.5% or less) have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 4 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 9 percent among women who are 19 years old. Twelve percent of young women who had no schooling have begun childbearing, compared with only 2 percent of young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Uttarakhand is 32.4 months, **unchanged from NFHS-3**. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 27 percent occur within 24 months. Almost three-fifths of births (57%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

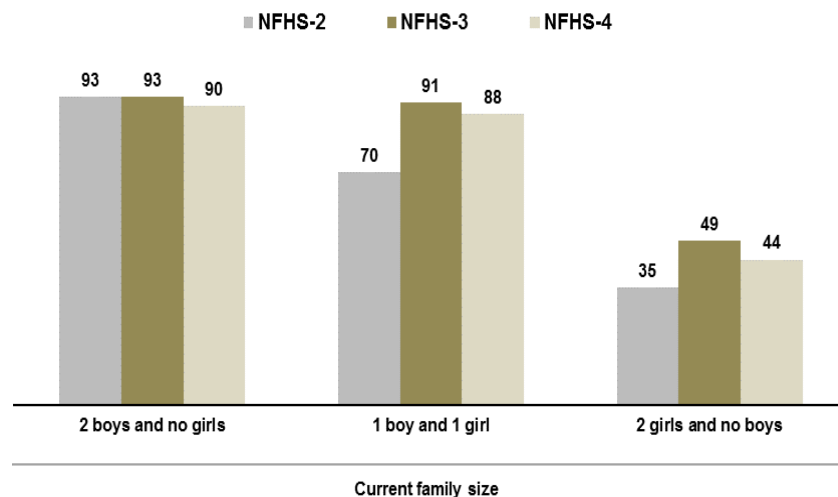
Almost three-fifths of births in Uttarakhand occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy percent of currently married women and the same proportion of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half of women (49%) and more than two-fifths of men (45%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seventy-nine percent of women and 78 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Uttarakhand, the majority of men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 90 percent with two sons and 88 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 44 percent with two daughters who want no more children.

In Uttarakhand, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.1 children per woman.

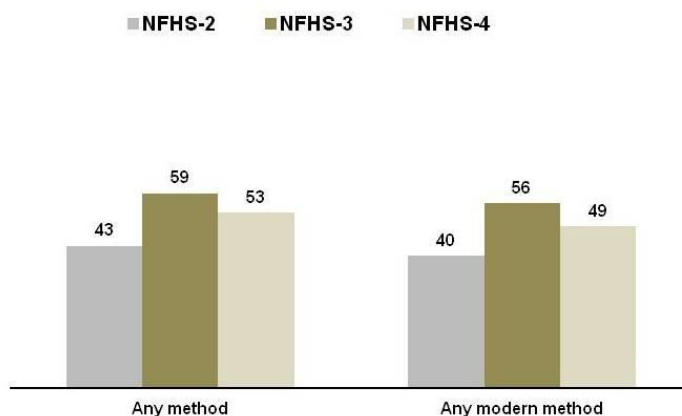
FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uttarakhand. However, some methods are less well known. Only 25 percent of women and 40 percent of men know about female condoms. Among both women and men, just under two-thirds (64%) know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand is 53 percent, lower than the rate in NFHS-3 (59%). Most of this change is due to a decrease in the use of female sterilization, which dropped from 32 percent in NFHS-3 to 27 percent in NFHS-4. Sixteen percent of women are using condoms, the same rate as in NFHS-3. Three percent of women are using pills, compared with 4 percent in NFHS-3.

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women



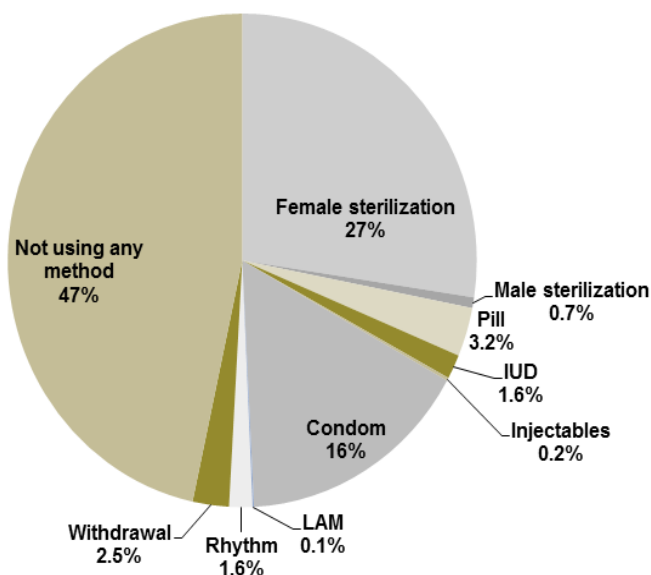
Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 10 percent for women age 15-19 to 65 percent for women age 30-39 and marginally decreases to 62 percent for women age 40-49 years. Use of female sterilization is highest among women age 40-49 (46%) while condom use peaks among women age 25-29 (23%). In Uttarakhand, contraceptive use is almost the same in rural (53%) and urban areas (54%). However, the methods used vary markedly by residence. Thirty-two percent of rural women use female sterilization, compared with 19 percent of urban women. On the other hand, condom use is much higher among urban women (23%) than rural women (12%). Similarly, the contraceptive prevalence rate does not vary greatly by schooling but the method mix does. Thirty-four percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 13 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Muslim women (35%) are much less likely to use contraception than Sikh (57%) and Hindu women (56%). Much of the difference is due to the much higher use of female sterilization among Hindu (31%) and Sikh women (23%) than Muslim women (4%).

Women in Uttarakhand are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 67 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with only 41 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a Camp, and 67 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private medical sector or other source. Nonetheless, 27 percent of pill users and 18 percent of condom users get their supply from the public medical sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 40 percent. Forty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the

first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation are a desire to become pregnant (10%) and other fertility related reasons (11%).

Almost half (48%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 55 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 46 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (35%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

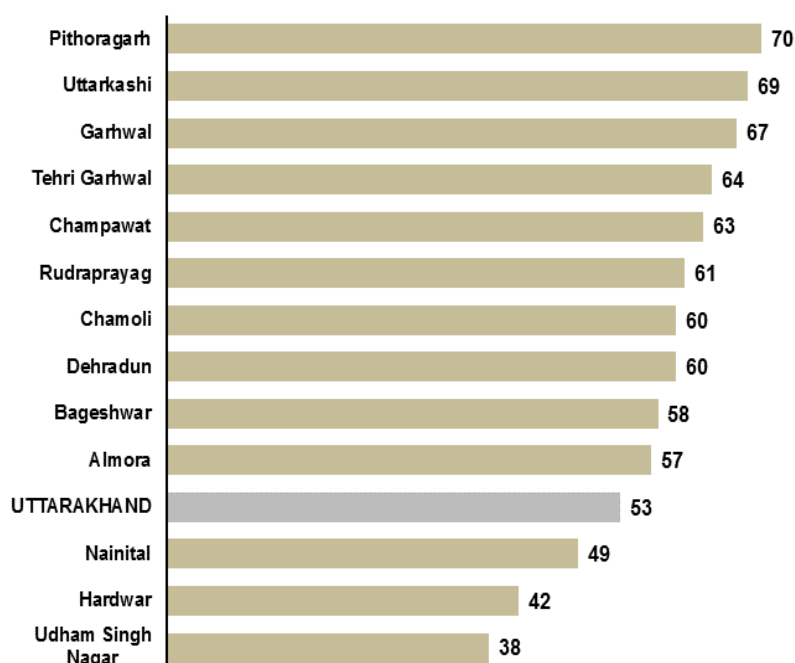
Only 55 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

More than half of men age 15-49 (55%) in Uttarakhand agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 13 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (69%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmetneed

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 16 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, an increase from the level in NFHS-3 (13%). Currently, 78 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 72 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The demand for family planning that is satisfied has **declined by 7 percentage points in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.**

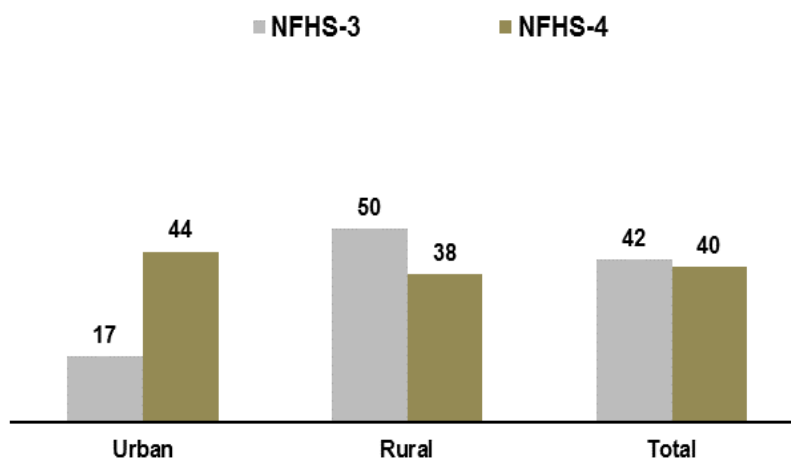
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Uttarakhand in NFHS-4 is estimated at 40 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. Urban areas show a slightly higher level at 44 as compared to 38 in rural areas.

As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Between ages 1 and 5 years, girls have higher mortality rates than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

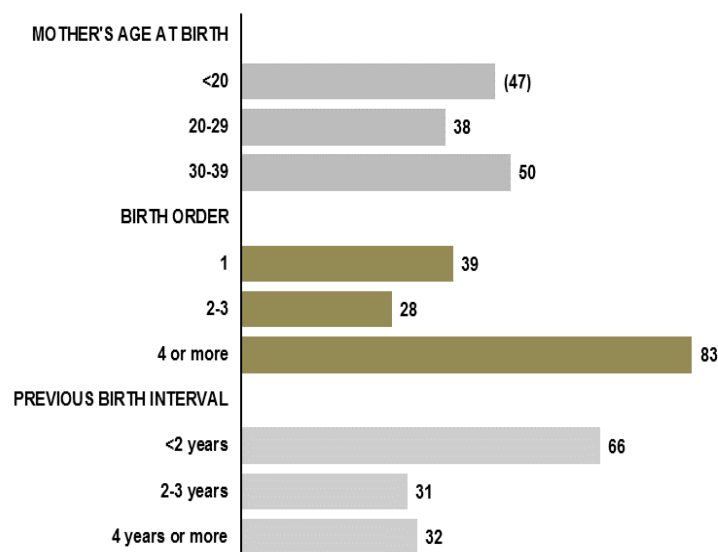
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 50 for mothers age 30-39, compared with 38 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Infant mortality rates are also higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for other backward classes than for scheduled castes and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (69 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (24 per 1,000 live births).

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

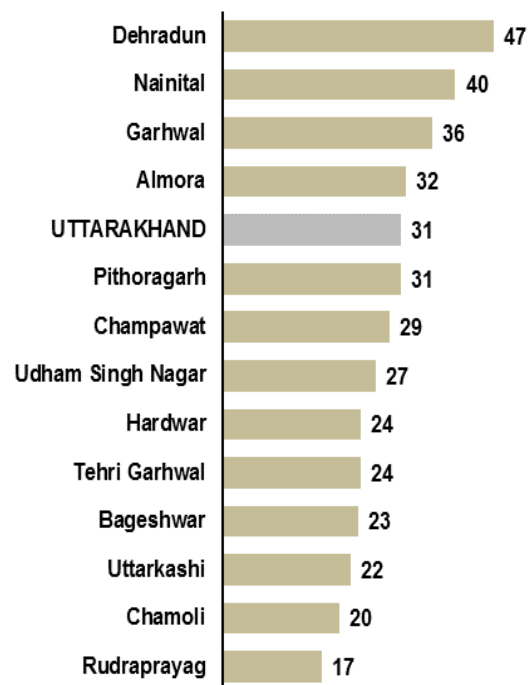
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, three-fourths received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled health professional (52% from a doctor and 23% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-two percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (81%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 93 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended, increased from 43 percent to 54 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3. Thirty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits, with urban women (41%) more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women (26%). For 78 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only one-fourth consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than nine in 10 last births (91%) were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

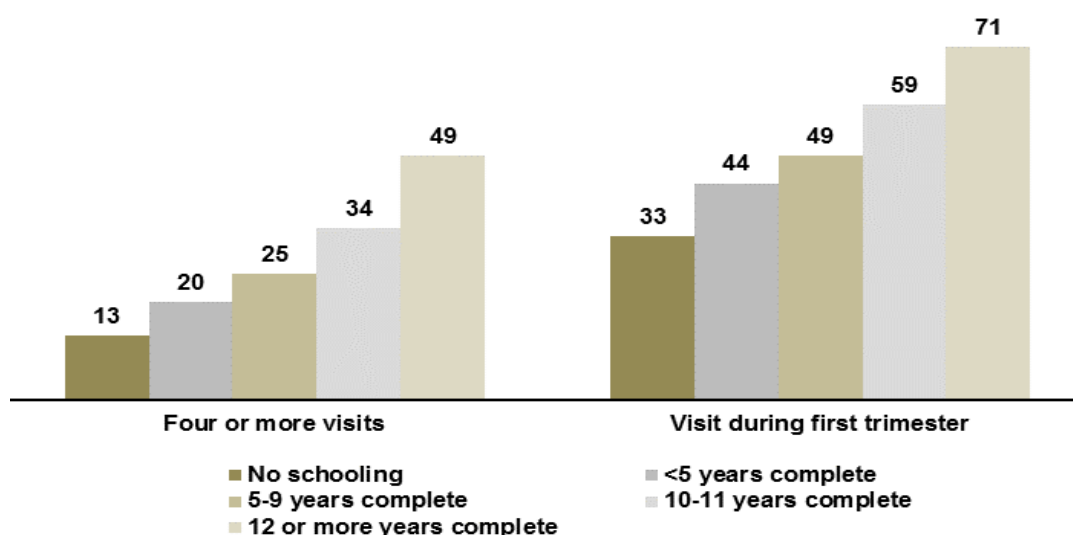


Only 31 percent of mothers in Uttarakhand received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least half of them received advice in each of five different areas (75% on the importance of institutional delivery, 71% on breastfeeding, 68% on keeping the baby warm, 65% on cord care, and 57% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Uttarakhand, more than 80 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (85-86%), having urine and blood samples taken (83-85%), and having their abdomen examined (85%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 67 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Less than half of women age 35-49 had an ultrasound test, compared with more than two-thirds of younger women. The prevalence of ultrasound testing increased with the mother's schooling, from 51 percent among women with no schooling to 84 percent among women with at least 12 years of schooling. Pregnant women with two children and no sons were 13 percentage points more likely to have an ultrasound test than pregnant women with two children and at least one son. Moreover, pregnant women with two children and no

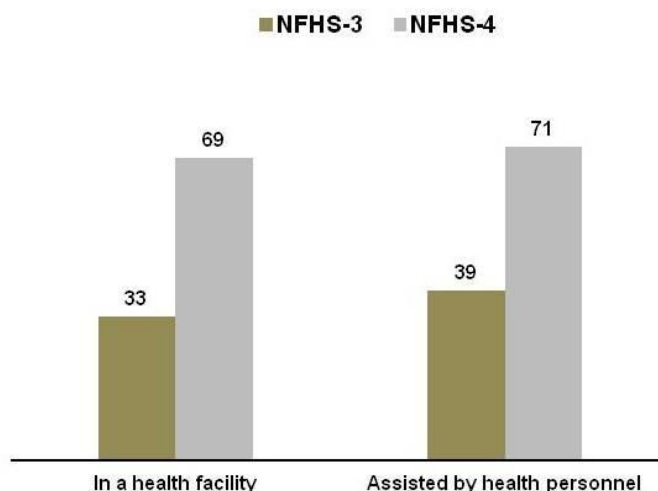
sons who had an ultrasound test were almost three times as likely to have a son as a daughter for their third child.

Delivery care

Slightly above two-thirds of births (69%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 31 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 33 percent in NFHS-3 to 69 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among urban women, women who have received antenatal care, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women having their first birth, and Hindu and Sikh women.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



For 96 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 45 percent of deliveries. Seventy-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

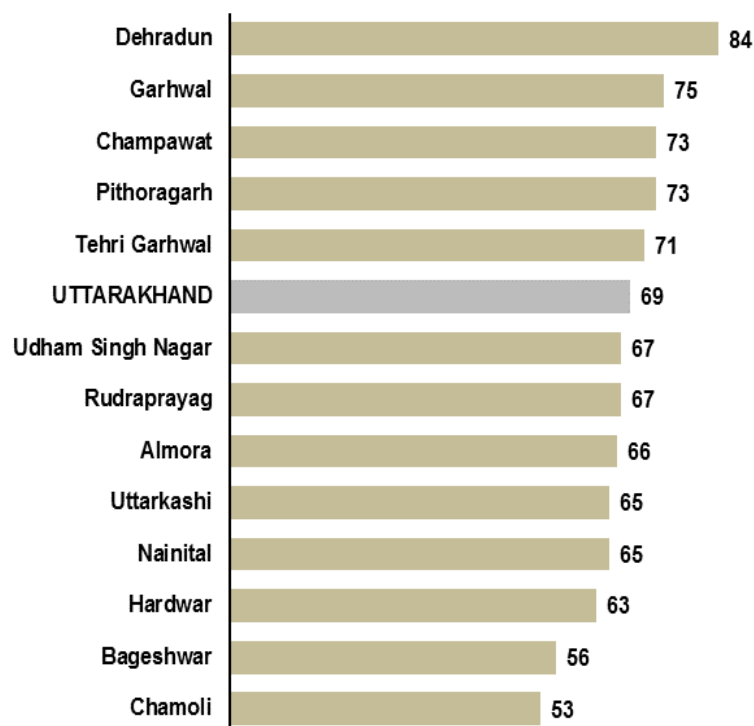
Seventy-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 23 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost half of caesarean sections (6% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 49 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women were more likely than women in other castes/tribes to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Sixty-nine percent of children in Uttarakhand who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatalcare

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttarakhand, 63 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 58 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; 71 percent of births in public health facilities and 80 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 17 percent of home births.

Only 22 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Fourteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth compared with one in four deliveries in health facilities.

Maleinvolvementinmaternalcare

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Two-thirds of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (75% in urban areas and 61% in rural areas), but only 39 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 29-59 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

A majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information by a health provider or worker about other aspects of maternal care including the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy (70%), the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility (61%) and family planning or delaying the next child (59%). Only 50-56 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

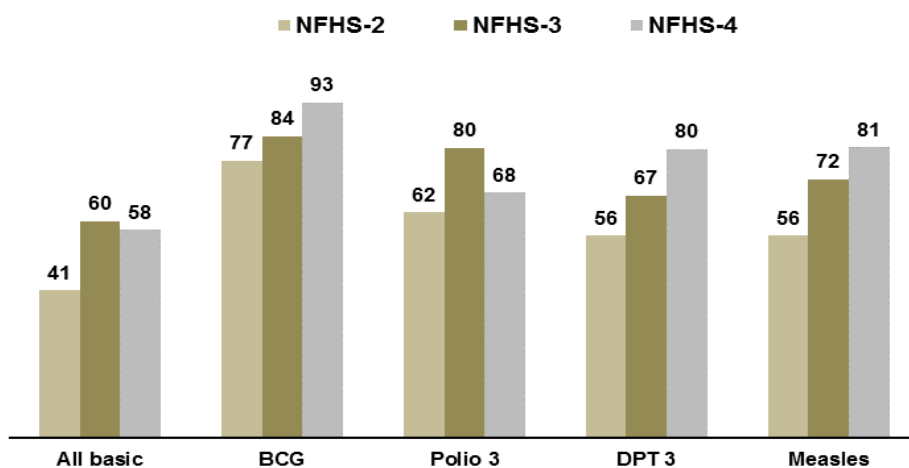
Vaccination of children

More than half (58%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, lower percentages have received other basic vaccinations (68% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 80% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 81% have been vaccinated against measles). In addition, 59 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 91% to 80%) and polio vaccine (from 91% to 68%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

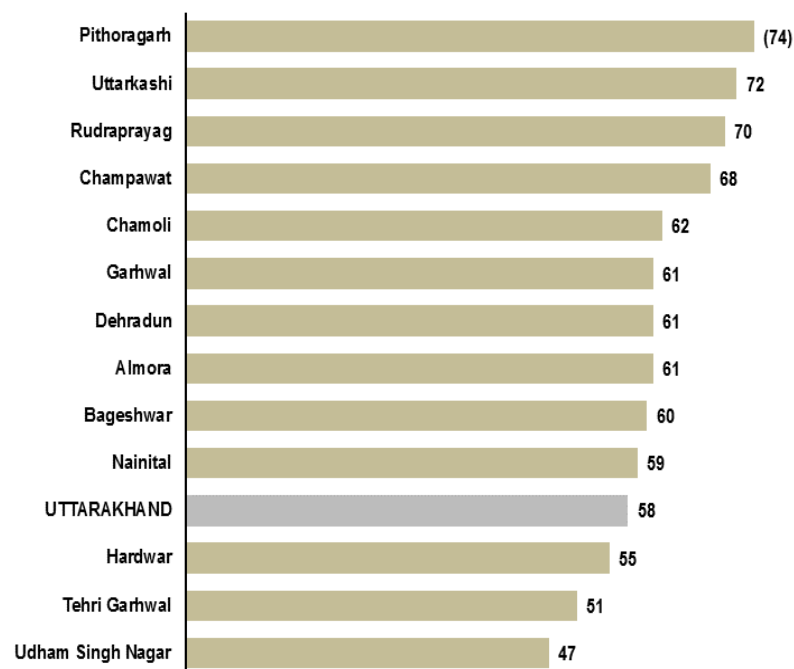


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there were increases in vaccination cover-age for three doses of DPT (from 67% to 80%), measles (from 72% to 81%), and BCG (from 84% to 93%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 80 percent to 68 percent. Overall, there was a small decrease in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 60% to 58%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among Hindu than Muslim children (61% vs. 48%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling (66%) and for first births (65%). There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by urban-rural residence or the sex of the child.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is in large part low due to high dropout at the third dose of the polio vaccine.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 80 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty-four percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 79 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 17 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than 9 out of 10 mothers of young children (93%) have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-five percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and two-thirds (66%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty percent were given zinc supplements, and 23 percent received an antibiotic drug. Fifteen

percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

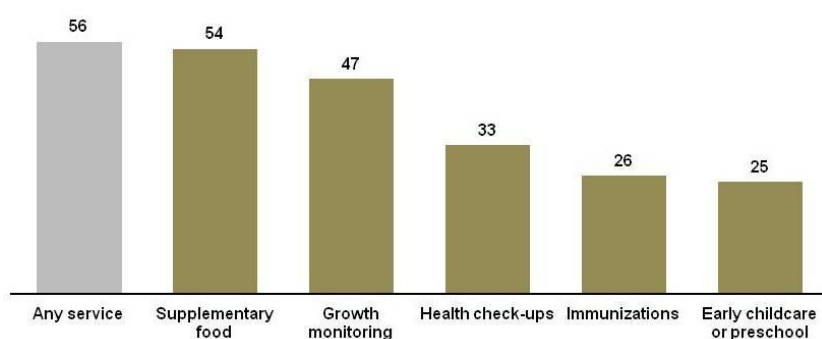
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Uttarakhand only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea were given more to drink than normal. Only about one-fourth of children (27%) were given the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, two-thirds of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 27 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Less than half of children (45%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Fifty-six percent of children under 6 years receive some kind of services from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (54%), growth monitoring (47%), health check-ups (33%) and immunizations (26%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (25% of children age 3-6 years). Half of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received coun-

selling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Slightly more than half of mothers of children under 6 years (51%) received some benefits from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and nearly similar proportion of their mothers (53%) received some service while breastfeeding. Only 24 percent of breastfeeding mothers received health and nutrition education from the centres.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttarakhand, only 51 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 29 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-3, the majority of infants are still

deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, almost two-fifths of children (39%) are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 86 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than three-fourths (78%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 31.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only 46 percent of children in Uttarakhand receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. While a substantial majority of children age 6-23 months are breastfed or receive milk or milk products, just over two-fifths (42%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (21%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only nine percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and increases the risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Uttarakhand, slightly more than one-third (37%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 45 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. However, only 11 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 14 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

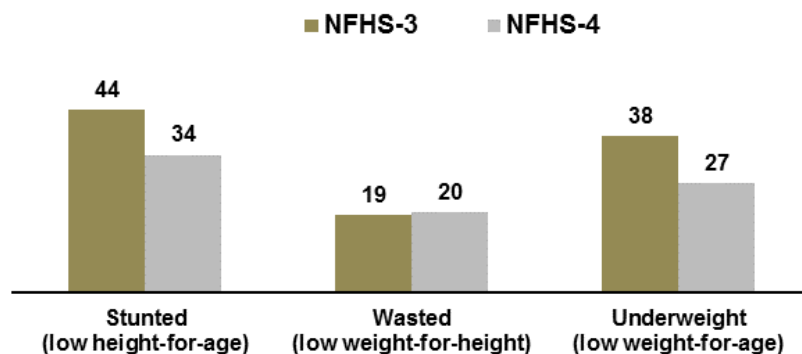
Children's nutritional status

One-third of children under five years age (34%) are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from recent inadequate food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 9 percent are severely wasted. More than one-fourth of children under five years age (27%) are underweight, an indicator which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Four percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 24 percent of children

are stunted, 22 percent are underweight, and 32 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Uttarakhand has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 44 percent to 34 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 38 percent to 27 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 19% to 20%). Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Uttarakhand.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with an increase in the mother's level of schooling, the mother's nutritional status, the child's size at birth and the birth interval. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Muslim children and children of higher birth orders.

Adults' nutritional status

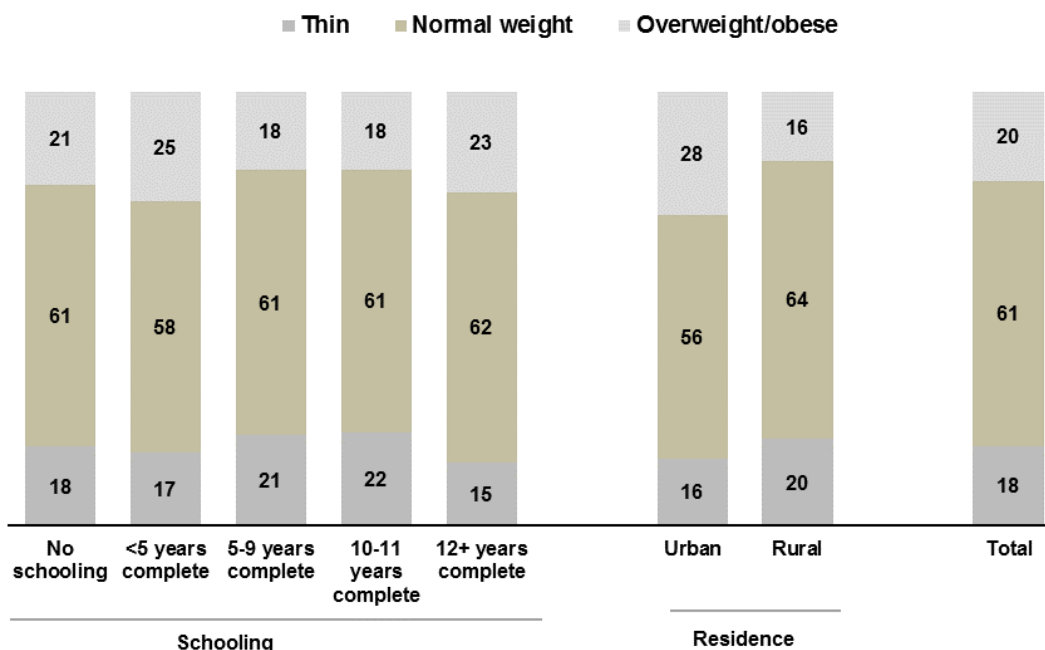
Overall, more than one-third of women (39%) and men (34%) are either too thin or overweight or obese. Eighteen percent of women and 16 percent of men in Uttarakhand are too thin, and 20 percent of women and 18 percent of men are overweight or obese. This is very different from the pattern in NFHS-3, where a substantially larger proportion of men and women were thin than overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups. Overweight and obesity are more prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and among Sikhs.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of Uttarakhand's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 71 percent in NFHS-3.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women

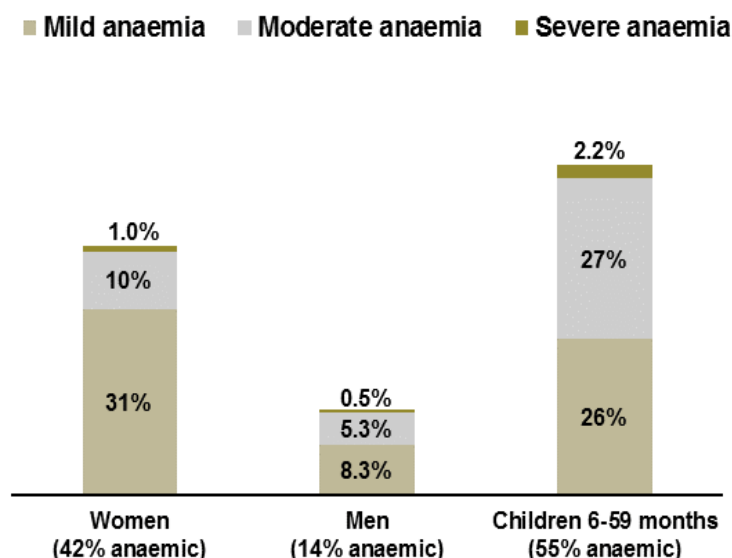


Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Uttarakhand, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, more than half (55%) are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 27 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to have anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost half of children (49%) are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. The prevalence of anaemia among children decreased from 61 percent in NFHS-3 to 55 percent in NFHS-4.

Aneamia among women, men, and children



Forty-two percent of women in Uttarakhand have anaemia, including 31 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 40 percent for almost every group of women. Fourteen percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Uttarakhand, 244 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (307) than among women (182) and is higher in urban areas (344) than in rural areas (189).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and 97% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 64 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than three-fifths (61%) of women and three-fourths (77%) of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Almost all women (93%) and men (97%) know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent of women and 9 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,382 women age 15-49 and 634 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The diabetes rate is much higher among women and men age 35-49 than among younger women and men. Overall, 983 women and 763 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is again notably higher among those age 35-49 than among younger individuals. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma among women (1,601 cases per 100,000) but less prevalent than asthma among men (116 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among men (1,283 per 100,000) than among women (898 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 94 women per 100,000 and no men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

NFHS-4 included measurement of blood pressure. Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Almost two-fifths (58%) of women have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Eighteen percent of men in Uttarakhand have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Thirty-five percent of men have normal blood pressure and only 0.2 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Uttarakhand have high blood glucose levels, and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Uttarakhand, 17 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 9 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 12 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Forty-four percent of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (21%) or cigarettes (14%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *bidis* being especially popular in rural areas. Slightly more than half of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (35%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, almost half (48%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

Household members are equally likely to rely on the public sector and the private sector for health care (50% each), with the public sector being a somewhat more common source (52%) for rural households and the private sector (54%) for urban households. Household members are most likely to go private doctors or clinics (28%), followed by government/municipal hospitals (21%), private hospitals (20%), and government health centres (CHC/block PHC) or rural hospitals (16%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only

20 percent of households in Uttarakhand have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is as common in rural areas (20%) as in urban areas (19%). In Uttarakhand, four types of programmes dominate. More than two-fifths of the households with at least one covered member report coverage from the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), 26 percent from the state health insurance scheme, 14 percent from the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and 9 percent from the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 12 percent each of women and men age 15-49 years in Uttarakhand are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less schooling or no schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-one percent of women in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 88 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 77 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-29 years (87%) are more likely than older women age 40-49 (69%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Scheduled caste women (72%), Muslim women (74%), women with no schooling (54%) or less than five years of schooling (52%), and the small number of women not exposed to media on a regular basis (58%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

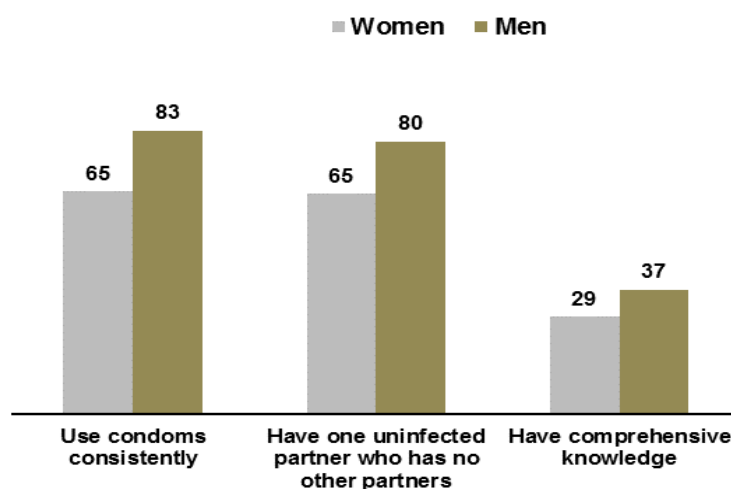
Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (95%) in Uttarakhand have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men. Similarly, 65 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men.

Only 29 percent of women and 37 percent of men in Uttarakhand have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49



every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Over four-fifths (82%) of women and 92 percent of men in Uttarakhand would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women and men (87% each) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than four-fifths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of women and 74 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 10 percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. One-fifth of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (25%) are more likely than rural women (17%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

One-fifth of women who had a live birth in the last five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Uttarakhand, women (6%) are somewhat more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Slightly more than one-third of women (35%) and men (34%) received an injection in the past 12 months.

Among adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, women (91%) were somewhat more likely than men (84%) to report that a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months is less in urban areas (6%) than in rural areas (9%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 3% of men).

Half of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. One percent of all men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Uttarakhand, 55 percent use cloth, 48 percent use sanitary napkins, 23 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 70 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling.

Employment and earnings

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 72 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 75 percent earned cash (including 3 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind), and 23 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (96%) and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 76 percent of employed men.

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Almost all (94%) currently married women who work and are paid in cash decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than one-third (35%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 79 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 49 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Eighty-one percent of women make decisions about major household purchases alone or jointly with their husband, and similar percentages participate in decisions about their own health care or visiting their family (82% each). Overall 72 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 63 percent among women age 15-19 to 81 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 92 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 94 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Half of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (63%) and women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

Almost three-fifths of women (59%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost of women (59%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 77 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area, and only 3 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The highest proportions of women allowed to go to all three places by themselves are found among women age 40-49 (81%) and employed women who earn cash (76%). Women age 15-19 (41%) and Muslim women (45%) are least likely to be allowed to go by themselves to all three places.

Ownership of Assets

Twenty-nine percent of women and 50 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 22 percent of women and 38 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of a house and especially land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Twenty-nine percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 22 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

More than half (55%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use almost three in four (74%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 51 percent of rural women. More than four-fifths of women with 12 or more years of schooling have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with only 31 percent of women with no schooling.

More than half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Twenty-seven percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (17%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (13%) and if she argues with her husband (12%). Men are slightly more likely than women to accept wife-beating. Thirty percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (19%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (15%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, nearly one in five (17% of women and 22% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-seven percent of women and 64 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 83 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 13 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 14 percent of women in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband.

Fourteen percent of women in Uttarakhand have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during Pregnancy

One percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

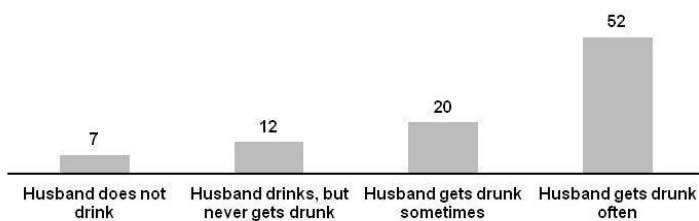
Spousal violence

Ten percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 2-4 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1 percent or less have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

Two percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 1-2 percent report that their husband used physical force or threats or other ways to make them perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Five percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 25 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than thrice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 7 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one-fourth (26%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Helpseeking

Only 11 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,803	11,301	16,104
Households occupied	4,661	10,943	15,604
Households interviewed	4,451	10,720	15,171
Household response rate ¹	95.5	98.0	97.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,461	12,541	18,002
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,213	12,087	17,300
Eligible women response rate ²	95.5	96.4	96.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	879	1,622	2,501
Number of eligible men interviewed	737	1,437	2,174
Eligible men response rate ²	83.8	88.6	86.9

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Almora	98	785	883	97.8	87	844	931	95.9	18	68	86	88.7
Bageshwar	41	885	926	98.8	44	1,028	1,072	96.2	8	109	117	84.2
Chamoli	128	742	870	95.2	120	729	849	95.1	15	80	95	83.3
Champawat	144	737	881	97.1	169	827	996	94.7	39	74	113	78.5
Dehradun	913	915	1,828	97.9	981	1,051	2,032	95.9	129	122	251	85.4
Garhwal	140	731	871	97.3	166	773	939	97.2	27	107	134	95.0
Hardwar	871	914	1,785	96.6	1,101	1,220	2,321	96.1	140	187	327	89.3
Nainital	875	914	1,789	96.6	1,061	1,109	2,170	97.1	142	155	297	89.5
Pithoragarh	147	764	911	98.6	157	705	862	95.4	29	72	101	81.5
Rudraprayag	43	845	888	96.1	40	865	905	97.0	5	89	94	92.2
Tehri Garhwal	100	791	891	97.7	113	871	984	96.7	13	90	103	85.8
Udham Singh Nagar	868	902	1,770	97.4	1,092	1,153	2,245	95.4	150	161	311	83.4
Uttarkashi	83	795	878	97.2	82	912	994	96.6	22	123	145	93.5
Uttarakhand	4,451	10,720	15,171	97.2	5,213	12,087	17,300	96.1	737	1,437	2,174	86.9

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	7.8	8.1	9.9	8.5	9.2	9.4	8.3	8.8
5-9	9.7	8.6	9.2	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.3
10-14	9.9	9.2	9.6	12.0	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.2	10.7
15-19	11.0	10.0	10.5	11.5	10.2	10.8	11.3	10.1	10.7
20-24	10.4	11.0	10.7	7.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.4
25-29	9.0	10.4	9.7	6.8	8.1	7.5	7.6	8.9	8.3
30-34	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0
35-39	6.1	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5
40-44	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
45-49	5.5	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.3
50-54	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0
55-59	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.0
60-64	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.1
65-69	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
70-74	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
80 +	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	59.2	57.8	58.5	42.7	39.6	41.1	48.8	45.7	47.3
Number	12,416	11,440	23,856	20,985	22,452	43,437	33,401	33,892	67,293
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	921	na	na	1,070	na	na	1,015
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	858	na	na	948	na	na	918
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.9	19.7	14.1	10.3	30.9	21.1	9.8	27.1	18.6
<5 years complete	14.3	12.9	13.6	15.9	13.7	14.8	15.3	13.4	14.4
5-9 years complete	30.0	27.0	28.6	38.5	32.1	35.2	35.3	30.4	32.8
10-11 years complete	13.9	10.4	12.2	14.6	8.8	11.6	14.3	9.3	11.8
12 or more years complete	32.6	29.9	31.3	20.1	14.3	17.1	24.8	19.6	22.2
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	11,141	10,373	21,514	18,542	20,161	38,703	29,683	30,533	60,217
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	7.4	7.9	7.5	4.5	6.1	7.7	4.9	7.1

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.2	79.4	81.4	85.3
Female	14.8	20.6	18.6	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.5	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	65.9	59.2	61.6	50.9
Non-nuclear	34.1	40.8	38.4	49.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.5	88.6	85.7	82.3
Muslim	17.3	9.3	12.2	15.6
Sikh	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	20.1	22.8	21.8	23.2
Scheduled tribe	2.8	4.8	4.1	4.5
Other backward class	25.0	19.0	21.2	23.9
Other	51.3	52.9	52.3	47.8
Don't know	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	96.5	97.5	97.8
No	0.6	3.5	2.5	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.9	89.5	92.9	93.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	69.5	39.0	49.9	48.3
Public tap/standpipe	13.0	23.2	19.5	18.6
Tube well or borehole	15.9	22.4	20.1	23.0
Other improved ²	0.5	5.0	3.4	3.3
Unimproved source ³	1.1	10.3	7.0	6.7
Other source	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	94.5	72.4	80.4	81.5
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	20.8	15.1	14.2
Thirty minutes or longer	0.4	6.7	4.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	8.8	6.1	7.1	6.9
Strain through cloth	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	19.7	6.2	11.0	10.0
Electronic purifier	14.3	3.6	7.5	6.9
Other treatment	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2
No treatment	59.0	83.4	74.7	76.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	40.0	16.0	24.6	23.0
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	73.3	59.6	64.5	66.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	66.0	46.5	53.5	54.8
Pit latrine with slab	3.9	6.1	5.3	5.6
Other ⁶	3.5	7.0	5.8	5.5
Shared facility ⁷	21.7	13.1	16.2	14.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	18.8	10.5	13.5	12.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4
Other ⁶	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
Unimproved	5.0	27.2	19.3	19.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	2.6	25.2	17.1	17.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.2	13.1	8.8	8.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	9.0	36.3	26.5	27.4
<i>Pucca</i>	89.8	50.3	64.5	64.3
Missing	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
LPG/natural gas	85.0	30.2	49.8	46.7
Biogas	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Kerosene	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	11.5	66.7	46.9	49.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3
No food cooked in the household	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	86.5	31.1	51.0	48.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	12.3	68.1	48.1	51.4

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	70.1	57.5	62.0	61.9
In the house, no separate room	20.3	23.8	22.5	21.5
In a separate building	6.7	11.6	9.9	10.6
Outdoors	2.5	6.8	5.3	5.9
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,444	9,727	15,171	67,917
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
<i>Chullah</i>	97.3	98.3	98.2	98.2
Open fire	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	672	6,623	7,295	34,880
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	31.1	42.1	38.2	41.8
Weekly	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.0
Monthly	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Less than monthly	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5
Never	58.2	46.4	50.6	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,444	9,727	15,171	67,917

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	96.0	93.0	94.0	94.0
Pressure cooker	95.1	87.3	90.1	90.6
Chair	88.3	82.2	84.4	85.8
Cot or bed	95.2	94.0	94.4	95.1
Table	81.7	66.4	71.9	73.4
Electric fan	92.7	61.7	72.8	75.2
Radio or transistor	3.8	5.2	4.7	4.8
Television (black and white)	6.8	9.5	8.5	9.4
Television (colour)	87.0	68.3	75.0	77.1
Any television	88.0	71.1	77.2	79.3
Sewing machine	54.3	36.1	42.7	47.4
Mobile telephone	97.7	93.3	94.9	96.2
Landline telephone	5.5	1.6	3.0	2.9
Internet	40.2	19.3	26.8	27.4
Computer	24.3	6.8	13.1	13.1
Refrigerator	65.0	29.7	42.4	44.3
Air conditioner/cooler	36.9	12.3	21.1	22.2
Washing machine	44.5	13.9	24.9	27.0
Watch or clock	91.4	79.7	83.9	85.3
Water pump	21.7	9.9	14.1	15.2
Thresher	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.3
Tractor	0.6	3.3	2.3	3.1
None of the above	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	36.3	27.8	30.8	36.4
Motorcycle or scooter	52.0	25.2	34.8	38.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	2.1	1.6	2.1
Car	13.5	4.8	7.9	8.3
None of the above	29.7	58.9	48.4	43.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	87.1	41.9	58.1	58.0
Agricultural land	12.9	58.1	41.9	42.0
Irrigated land only	7.2	22.0	16.7	18.1
Non-irrigated land only	3.0	27.3	18.6	17.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	5.3	3.7	3.8
Irrigation not determined	2.1	3.4	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.2	79.9	76.8	78.2
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	8.3	62.8	43.2	47.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.1	92.9	93.0	93.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	18.8	19.8	19.5	18.8
Percentage having a BPL card	11.0	38.9	28.9	30.2
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Number	5,444	9,727	15,171	67,917

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.1	97.5	97.0	96.0	96.9	96.6	96.1	97.2	96.8
6-13 (Elementary)	94.2	96.7	95.9	93.8	95.2	94.8	94.1	96.0	95.4
11-13 (Upper primary)	91.1	95.5	94.1	90.6	93.0	92.3	90.9	94.3	93.2
14-15 (Secondary)	84.5	89.3	87.7	77.7	84.9	82.7	81.5	87.2	85.3
16-17 (Higher secondary)	68.1	70.0	69.3	65.9	67.6	67.0	67.0	68.8	68.2
11-14 years	93.1	96.2	95.1	92.1	94.2	93.6	92.6	95.2	94.4
15-17 years	77.8	79.7	79.0	74.2	77.0	76.0	76.2	78.3	77.6
6-14 years	93.4	96.3	95.3	92.4	94.4	93.8	92.9	95.4	94.6
6-17 years	87.8	90.9	89.8	85.7	88.6	87.7	86.9	89.8	88.8
Religion									
Hindu	91.9	93.5	93.0	90.0	92.3	91.6	91.1	92.9	92.4
Muslim	76.2	76.0	76.1	74.8	67.5	71.0	75.5	71.8	73.6
Sikh	(89.1)	83.9	86.3	(95.5)	(93.8)	94.3	90.9	88.3	89.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(80.9)	*	(72.3)	(83.2)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	84.7	91.9	89.8	84.1	88.7	87.4	84.4	90.3	88.7
Scheduled tribe	87.8	86.3	86.7	79.2	91.1	88.7	84.3	88.8	87.7
Other backward class	84.0	84.6	84.4	81.2	79.5	80.1	82.7	82.1	82.4
Other	92.2	94.0	93.4	90.3	93.1	92.2	91.4	93.6	92.8
Don't know	(82.6)	(80.2)	81.3	(77.6)	(79.3)	78.6	80.7	79.8	80.2

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	83.0	15.4	0.6	1.0	100.0	1.3	6,005
5-9 years	83.5	12.9	1.3	2.3	100.0	3.4	6,289
10-14 years	80.8	13.5	2.2	3.6	100.0	6.5	7,213
15-17 years	77.6	15.0	2.3	5.0	100.0	11.0	4,372
Residence							
Urban	85.8	9.1	1.9	3.2	100.0	4.8	7,941
Rural	79.3	16.6	1.4	2.7	100.0	5.4	15,938
Sex							
Male	81.8	13.9	1.4	2.9	100.0	5.1	12,528
Female	81.1	14.3	1.8	2.8	100.0	5.3	11,350
Total age < 15 years	82.3	13.9	1.4	2.4	100.0	3.9	19,507
Total age < 18 years	81.5	14.1	1.6	2.9	100.0	5.2	23,879

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2 years	65.9	12.3	78.2	2,371
2-4 years	63.1	12.6	75.7	3,634
Sex				
Male	62.2	13.2	75.4	3,149
Female	66.4	11.7	78.1	2,855
Residence				
Urban	72.3	9.5	81.8	1,965
Rural	60.2	14.0	74.2	4,039
Total	64.2	12.5	76.7	6,005

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Almora	59.8	15.9	75.8	337
Bageshwar	50.5	19.1	69.5	148
Chamoli	77.7	12.0	89.7	199
Champawat	68.7	15.0	83.7	137
Dehradun	77.6	9.8	87.4	946
Garhwal	69.3	9.7	79.1	315
Hardwar	60.1	9.8	69.9	1,438
Nainital	67.3	10.9	78.2	492
Pithoragarh	67.9	20.5	88.4	231
Rudraprayag	66.0	12.6	78.5	118
Tehri Garhwal	72.2	7.5	79.7	360
Udham Singh Nagar	52.8	18.0	70.8	1,115
Uttarkashi	58.5	9.4	67.9	169
Uttarakhand	64.2	12.5	76.7	6,005

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.8	22.1	3,250	3,287	440	450
20-24	18.4	15.7	3,189	3,107	312	327
25-29	16.9	16.4	2,915	2,803	327	292
30-34	13.2	12.8	2,292	2,337	255	266
35-39	12.6	13.1	2,181	2,200	261	247
40-44	9.9	10.0	1,710	1,786	199	214
45-49	10.2	9.9	1,762	1,780	196	198
Residence						
Urban	36.4	40.2	6,303	5,213	800	676
Rural	63.6	59.8	10,997	12,087	1,190	1,318
Schooling						
No schooling	21.3	7.7	3,692	3,524	153	144
<5 years complete	3.0	2.3	524	493	46	44
5-9 years complete	31.0	36.4	5,361	5,551	725	732
10-11 years complete	14.1	19.4	2,438	2,560	386	390
12 or more years complete	30.5	34.2	5,284	5,172	681	684
Literacy						
Literate ¹	76.5	90.7	13,242	13,369	1,806	1,811
Not literate	22.5	9.0	3,894	3,741	178	174
Not measured	0.9	0.3	164	190	6	9
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	32.7	68.0	5,657	5,187	1,354	1,356
Watches television at least once a week	82.6	88.0	14,292	13,946	1,751	1,736
Listens to the radio at least once a week	8.6	21.7	1,485	1,326	432	437
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.8	12.3	1,178	922	245	204
Not regularly exposed to any media	14.7	7.4	2,549	2,889	146	159
Marital status						
Never married	28.5	43.6	4,926	4,803	869	876
Currently married	68.1	55.6	11,775	11,870	1,106	1,100
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	3	2	0	0
Widowed	2.9	0.3	504	537	6	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.5	92	88	10	10
Religion						
Hindu	83.5	84.9	14,449	14,895	1,690	1,735
Muslim	14.5	13.8	2,504	2,141	275	237
Sikh	1.6	1.1	280	206	21	18
Other	0.4	0.2	67	58	4	4

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	23.2	21.9	4,006	3,800	436	473
Scheduled tribe	4.4	2.7	756	645	53	40
Other backward class	24.2	30.0	4,194	3,804	597	536
Other	47.3	45.3	8,191	8,932	902	943
Don't know	0.9	0.1	153	119	2	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	17,300	17,300	1,990	1,994
Age 50-54	na	8.5	na	na	184	180
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,174	2,174
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	20.6	71.9	555	589	1,431	1,413
In agricultural occupation	8.6	17.1	233	288	341	372
In non-agricultural occupation	11.5	53.6	310	287	1,067	1,020
Don't know	0.5	1.2	13	14	23	21
Not employed	79.4	28.1	2,138	2,110	559	581
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,693	2,699	1,990	1,994
Age 50-54	na	8.5	na	na	184	180
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,174	2,174

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Uttarakhand

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.021	0.025	0.023	0.024	0.053	0.045	0.050	0.046	0.050
20-24	0.134	0.200	0.175	0.162	0.232	0.214	0.179	0.211	0.202
25-29	0.121	0.146	0.137	0.182	0.154	0.162	0.118	0.171	0.159
30-34	0.069	0.052	0.058	0.060	0.073	0.069	0.063	0.094	0.085
35-39	0.012	0.018	0.016	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.007	0.029	0.023
40-44	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.007	0.005	0.011	0.000	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.004	0.003	*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.80	2.24	2.07	2.21	2.67	2.55	2.14	2.76	2.61
CBR	17.1	20.0	19.0	18.5	23.1	21.8	20.2	24.3	23.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

* Based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.80	3.8	3.3	1.43
Rural	2.24	4.1	3.8	1.71
Schooling				
No schooling	3.12	3.0	4.3	2.17
<5 years complete	2.17	4.8	3.8	1.63
5-9 years complete	2.31	5.0	3.3	1.81
10-11 years complete	1.90	3.3	2.9	1.61
12 or more years complete	1.66	4.0	2.3	1.49
Religion				
Hindu	1.93	3.7	3.4	1.53
Muslim	3.03	5.7	5.4	1.95
Sikh	1.72	3.4	(2.8)	1.65
Other	(2.28)	4.6	*	(1.99)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.05	4.2	4.1	1.50
Scheduled tribe	1.75	2.9	3.6	1.34
Other backward class	2.45	4.9	4.2	1.75
Other	1.90	3.5	3.1	1.59
Don't know	3.16	6.5	*	1.68
Total	2.07	4.0	3.6	1.60

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.2	0.0	0.2	657
16	0.5	0.0	0.5	648
17	0.8	0.8	1.6	623
18	1.3	2.7	4.0	779
19	5.2	3.9	9.1	544
Residence				
Urban	1.3	1.0	2.3	1,079
Rural	1.5	1.7	3.2	2,172
Schooling				
No schooling	9.4	3.1	12.4	103
<5 years complete	2.1	6.0	8.1	65
5-9 years complete	1.7	1.7	3.5	1,314
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.7	1.7	1,048
12 or more years complete	0.4	1.4	1.8	721
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,055
Currently married	23.7	24.4	48.0	193
Religion				
Hindu	1.4	1.4	2.8	2,588
Muslim	1.8	1.8	3.5	628
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.6	1.7	3.3	827
Scheduled tribe	3.1	0.8	3.9	148
Other backward class	1.9	1.2	3.1	887
Other	0.8	1.4	2.2	1,362
Total	1.5	1.4	2.9	3,250

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.8	5.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	47
20-29	44.6	36.2	13.1	6.1	100.0	2,683
30-39	11.8	27.5	19.6	41.1	100.0	728
40-49	(5.2)	(2.5)	(6.2)	(86.1)	100.0	42
Residence						
Urban	38.7	34.7	13.5	13.1	100.0	1,124
Rural	37.6	33.0	14.6	14.8	100.0	2,377
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	17.6	22.6	18.7	41.2	100.0	755
<5 years complete	25.1	29.5	23.1	22.2	100.0	94
5-9 years complete	33.3	36.7	18.7	11.3	100.0	1,212
10-11 years complete	42.8	43.0	10.3	3.9	100.0	386
12 or more years complete	57.4	34.8	6.6	1.3	100.0	1,053
Religion						
Hindu	40.5	35.1	13.6	10.8	100.0	2,718
Muslim	27.1	27.1	17.1	28.7	100.0	715
Sikh	(49.5)	(42.1)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	31.8	33.1	18.0	17.1	100.0	818
Scheduled tribe	41.8	31.4	13.9	12.9	100.0	133
Other backward class	33.9	31.4	15.1	19.6	100.0	999
Other	44.1	35.6	11.8	8.4	100.0	1,495
Don't know	(26.3)	(27.2)	(10.9)	(35.5)	100.0	57
Total	38.0	33.6	14.2	14.2	100.0	3,500
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.3	28.7	17.4	21.5	100.0	754

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

	Months since preceding birth							Number of	Median number of
Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total	non-first order births	months since preceding birth
Mother's current age									
20-29	14.5	18.8	35.6	17.7	7.9	5.6	100.0	2,212	28.6
30-39	8.0	9.2	22.1	20.6	14.7	25.5	100.0	1,314	40.7
40-49	6.0	12.3	20.6	9.3	7.3	44.6	100.0	100	51.4
Residence									
Urban	10.6	12.6	26.3	19.1	12.1	19.2	100.0	1,129	36.3
Rural	12.4	16.3	32.0	18.2	9.5	11.5	100.0	2,501	30.9
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	13.0	15.3	28.4	18.7	9.9	14.6	100.0	1,124	31.9
<5 years complete	13.8	20.1	31.9	19.8	5.9	8.6	100.0	118	29.4
5-9 years complete	11.3	17.0	34.7	17.0	8.7	11.3	100.0	1,331	30.1
10-11 years complete	13.6	10.2	30.5	20.1	11.5	14.1	100.0	338	33.6
12 or more years complete	10.1	12.8	24.5	19.9	14.1	18.5	100.0	719	37.6
Religion									
Hindu	11.6	15.6	30.2	18.3	11.0	13.3	100.0	2,742	32.4
Muslim	13.0	13.9	31.1	19.4	7.4	15.0	100.0	835	31.6
Sikh	(8.6)	(10.7)	(12.8)	(15.2)	(23.5)	(29.1)	100.0	47	(53.0)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.2	17.0	31.0	17.8	9.4	10.6	100.0	937	29.6
Scheduled tribe	7.9	13.4	29.6	18.2	11.3	19.5	100.0	130	35.5
Other backward class	12.9	16.1	31.5	17.8	8.2	13.6	100.0	1,082	31.1
Other	9.8	13.5	29.4	19.2	12.2	15.8	100.0	1,414	35.0
Don't know	(14.6)	(10.7)	(18.2)	(25.8)	(16.6)	(14.1)	100.0	67	(37.6)
Birth order									
2-3	12.3	15.4	31.0	18.1	10.3	12.9	100.0	2,787	31.7
4-6	9.5	13.7	27.6	20.7	11.5	17.1	100.0	741	35.6
7+	17.5	18.0	29.2	13.3	4.1	17.9	100.0	103	31.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.3	14.6	29.7	18.7	10.5	15.3	100.0	1,627	33.0
Female	12.4	15.6	30.7	18.3	10.2	12.8	100.0	2,004	32.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.6	14.9	30.6	19.2	10.4	14.3	100.0	3,415	33.0
Dead	32.6	18.8	24.3	7.4	9.8	7.1	100.0	216	22.8
Total	11.9	15.1	30.3	18.5	10.3	13.9	100.0	3,631	32.4

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	71.5	20.0	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	10.2
Want another later ³	14.1	45.1	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.8	10.5
Want another, undecided when	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7
Undecided	1.7	5.8	3.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.7
Want no more	2.8	21.4	53.2	42.4	45.6	56.6	60.4	41.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.1	3.0	29.5	44.9	44.4	31.8	24.6	28.1
Declared infecund	8.0	2.7	5.6	7.2	7.0	8.9	11.6	6.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	836	1,915	4,098	2,604	1,304	612	407	11,775
MEN								
Want another soon ²	65.6	24.1	8.3	3.5	2.9	0.9	(4.5)	12.6
Want another later ³	23.0	45.7	5.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	11.8
Want another, undecided when	4.8	6.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	1.9
Undecided	1.0	1.3	4.4	2.8	2.5	0.0	(5.7)	2.9
Want no more	3.7	21.2	78.7	86.7	87.6	93.6	(85.5)	67.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.4	4.7	3.2	(4.3)	2.3
Declared infecund	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.3	(0.0)	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	70	193	391	224	136	51	41	1,106

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	1.2	11.5	60.3	69.6	*	24.7	*	(0.0)	*	*	*	8.5
25-34	2.8	23.8	82.7	83.1	85.9	68.3	(1.0)	15.5	68.4	73.6	(79.5)	48.2
35-49	12.8	74.3	90.0	91.0	89.8	88.2	*	(51.9)	89.6	97.1	95.6	89.5
Residence												
Urban	1.9	29.8	82.2	86.9	88.3	68.0	(0.0)	16.4	82.5	95.5	94.5	69.1
Rural	3.5	21.0	82.9	87.5	88.9	70.7	5.8	25.2	79.5	86.8	92.1	70.3
Schooling												
No schooling	5.3	32.4	76.7	86.7	87.7	79.5	*	*	*	(80.2)	96.1	80.7
<5 years complete	*	(31.7)	80.8	88.9	95.4	79.2	*	*	*	*	*	(80.3)
5-9 years complete	2.9	18.3	81.2	87.6	89.6	71.5	(5.4)	15.0	85.2	91.8	91.2	72.4
10-11 years complete	1.8	24.5	82.0	89.5	90.1	66.4	*	(23.8)	71.0	(91.3)	*	64.7
12 or more years complete	2.5	25.9	86.9	86.0	88.4	57.7	(4.0)	23.8	84.1	90.5	*	64.8
Religion												
Hindu	3.3	26.0	84.4	89.0	90.0	71.1	4.8	23.2	83.0	92.8	92.2	72.1
Muslim	0.5	9.8	60.4	74.8	85.1	61.6	*	*	(66.0)	*	(95.2)	59.2
Sikh	*	(25.9)	86.4	(85.2)	*	66.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(75.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.8	18.5	76.4	89.3	90.3	70.8	*	(11.6)	84.2	85.7	93.3	72.2
Scheduled tribe	(2.1)	27.0	79.5	78.2	85.0	65.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	2.2	18.5	78.3	84.2	86.3	66.4	*	(24.6)	72.8	84.7	95.0	67.2
Other	3.4	28.4	86.6	88.6	89.6	71.3	(2.1)	21.9	84.2	97.6	90.7	70.5
Don't know	*	*	(73.5)	*	*	67.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	2.8	14.7	43.8	52.9	65.0	20.9	3.7	15.9	(41.9)	*	*	21.5
1	na	34.7	87.7	86.8	89.3	77.5	na	27.1	82.2	90.1	92.7	75.0
2	na	na	90.2	91.2	92.9	91.3	na	na	94.1	94.7	94.6	94.4
3	na	na	na	90.3	86.6	88.0	na	na	na	(91.8)	(96.8)	94.8
4+	na	na	na	na	na	85.2	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	2.8	24.5	82.6	87.3	88.7	69.7	3.7	21.2	80.8	90.0	92.9	69.8
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	5.2	23.1	86.3	93.4	92.8	75.2	10.2	24.9	81.5	71.8	79.6	62.3

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	3.9	0.5	0.8	2.5	2.9	10.0	3.8	2.6	1.1
1	14.6	18.3	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.9	8.7
2	73.2	74.6	87.2	55.6	42.3	27.6	18.9	68.4	65.8
3	5.5	5.4	7.2	34.2	28.3	29.8	28.8	13.8	17.0
4	2.2	1.1	1.9	5.9	24.9	24.9	33.1	6.1	5.4
5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	6.0	3.7	0.5	0.6
6+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	8.5	0.3	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.2	0.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,790	1,988	4,286	2,751	1,387	660	438	17,300	2,953
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.2
Number of all respondents	5,762	1,988	4,283	2,748	1,382	656	424	17,242	2,919
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	836	1,915	4,094	2,600	1,301	607	393	11,746	2,059
MEN									
0	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	(2.8)	3.2	0.5
1	5.5	16.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	5.1	10.6
2	72.8	72.8	84.6	56.8	42.9	33.4	(23.8)	69.2	72.0
3	10.6	6.7	9.8	29.6	19.6	27.7	(26.1)	13.6	11.2
4	3.0	3.4	2.2	8.3	26.8	22.2	(20.8)	6.0	3.4
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	14.1	(6.0)	0.9	0.6
6+	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	4.9	0.0	(9.4)	0.8	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.5	(11.2)	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	942	196	394	229	138	51	41	1,990	928
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	(3.3)	2.2	2.1
Number of all respondents	926	196	394	227	138	50	36	1,966	917
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	(3.3)	2.4	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	70	193	391	222	135	49	36	1,098	558

¹ Includes current pregnancy for woman/wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	8.1	3.1	73.1	72.2	3,214	10.4	1.5	86.4	83.0	427
20-29	11.3	2.2	78.9	76.7	6,067	14.0	2.0	86.4	83.2	636
30-39	18.5	1.9	86.0	83.3	4,453	22.4	2.5	93.8	88.0	515
40-49	24.6	2.1	85.9	83.7	3,444	21.8	4.3	92.8	90.9	387
Residence										
Urban	13.8	2.5	78.2	76.4	6,247	18.8	2.8	89.7	84.1	795
Rural	16.1	2.1	82.7	80.4	10,931	15.6	2.2	89.5	87.2	1,170
Schooling										
No schooling	29.1	2.0	88.6	86.4	3,656	33.2	4.3	92.1	84.1	147
<5 years complete	27.6	0.7	89.1	86.0	522	(22.1)	(0.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	44
5-9 years complete	15.7	1.9	84.6	81.8	5,337	17.3	2.5	91.5	89.3	713
10-11 years complete	9.3	2.6	77.5	76.2	2,423	17.1	2.1	90.4	87.9	383
12 or more years complete	6.6	2.8	73.1	71.4	5,241	12.6	2.4	86.4	81.2	677
Marital status										
Never married	7.3	3.3	71.0	70.3	4,877	12.2	1.7	85.3	82.1	853
Currently married	18.2	1.8	85.2	82.5	11,712	20.8	3.1	92.9	88.9	1,096
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	20.6	3.3	83.2	80.0	590	*	*	*	*	16
Religion										
Hindu	14.1	2.2	80.4	78.3	14,362	15.5	2.4	89.4	85.5	1,668
Muslim	22.0	2.3	85.0	82.9	2,472	26.9	2.4	90.4	87.6	273
Sikh	9.8	2.0	84.9	83.0	277	*	*	*	*	21
Other	18.2	8.6	66.7	66.7	67	*	*	*	*	4

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.6	2.3	81.5	80.4	3,981	18.0	2.1	92.2	88.6	429
Scheduled tribe	15.7	2.9	86.6	84.8	753	(12.0)	(8.1)	(91.7)	(91.1)	51
Other backward class	18.3	2.5	85.1	82.7	4,152	20.8	2.2	90.5	88.1	589
Other	12.3	2.0	78.2	75.7	8,141	14.2	2.5	87.6	82.9	895
Don't know	21.5	3.1	84.8	85.4	150	*	*	*	*	2
Total	15.2	2.3	81.1	79.0	17,178	16.9	2.5	89.6	85.9	1,965
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.7	2.1	72.9	69.6	2,919	13.6	1.3	60.3	57.1	917

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.8	97.1	99.3	99.8	98.6
Any modern method	99.0	99.8	97.1	99.3	99.8	98.6
Female sterilization	96.8	98.8	92.2	96.8	98.4	94.8
Male sterilization	90.4	94.6	81.1	94.3	98.4	89.1
IUD or PPIUD	89.4	94.9	77.1	60.6	72.1	46.7
Injectables	85.8	90.3	76.4	80.1	84.7	74.7
Pill	95.8	98.1	90.8	92.8	95.1	90.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.2	98.7	90.9	98.3	99.1	97.4
Female condom	32.6	34.9	27.8	47.4	51.8	42.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	20.1	22.7	14.3	11.4	13.4	8.9
Emergency contraception	71.2	76.3	61.1	68.3	72.8	63.1
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	87.3	93.4	74.1	59.1	69.8	46.1
Any traditional method	66.9	81.1	34.3	66.5	80.7	49.0
Rhythm	55.9	68.2	28.6	47.9	62.0	30.7
Withdrawal	57.0	71.0	24.8	60.2	71.7	46.0
Other	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.5	2.3	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.9	8.5	6.7	7.6	8.2	6.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,303	4,202	1,909	800	441	357
RURAL						
Any method	98.4	99.3	96.2	99.3	99.3	99.3
Any modern method	98.4	99.3	96.2	99.3	99.3	99.3
Female sterilization	96.1	98.1	91.1	94.9	98.7	89.7
Male sterilization	86.9	91.1	75.5	92.4	97.6	85.6
IUD or PPIUD	82.0	87.9	67.0	50.7	59.2	39.4
Injectables	77.3	81.8	66.7	71.1	75.0	66.1
Pill	91.9	94.9	84.5	88.5	91.4	84.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.4	95.8	87.5	98.4	98.6	98.1
Female condom	21.1	22.7	17.7	35.6	38.0	32.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.7	13.4	7.7	6.9	8.3	5.3
Emergency contraception	59.4	63.5	50.3	60.5	65.6	54.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	78.5	85.0	62.4	49.4	57.6	38.5
Any traditional method	58.8	71.8	25.0	54.4	67.2	37.4
Rhythm	45.8	55.6	20.3	34.7	45.3	20.5
Withdrawal	46.8	58.8	15.8	48.8	60.1	33.5
Other	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.1	7.6	5.8	6.8	7.4	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,997	7,573	3,020	1,190	665	512

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.6	99.5	96.6	99.3	99.5	99.0
Any modern method	98.6	99.4	96.6	99.3	99.5	99.0
Female sterilization	96.4	98.4	91.5	95.7	98.6	91.8
Male sterilization	88.2	92.4	77.7	93.1	97.9	87.1
IUD or PPIUD	84.7	90.4	71.0	54.7	64.3	42.4
Injectables	80.4	84.8	70.4	74.7	78.9	69.6
Pill	93.3	96.0	86.9	90.2	92.9	86.7
Condom/Nirodh	94.4	96.8	88.8	98.4	98.8	97.8
Female condom	25.3	27.1	21.7	40.3	43.5	36.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	14.8	16.7	10.3	8.7	10.4	6.8
Emergency contraception	63.7	68.0	54.5	63.7	68.5	57.8
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/Nirodh ¹	81.7	88.0	67.0	53.3	62.5	41.7
Any traditional method	61.7	75.1	28.6	59.3	72.6	42.2
Rhythm	49.5	60.1	23.5	40.0	52.0	24.7
Withdrawal	50.5	63.1	19.3	53.4	64.7	38.6
Other	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.4	8.0	6.2	7.1	7.7	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	17,300	11,775	4,929	1,990	1,106	869

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injections	Condom/Nirodh	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age															
15-19	9.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	90.3	100.0	193
20-24	24.8	21.8	2.3	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.3	15.3	0.1	3.1	1.1	2.0	75.2	100.0	1,765
25-29	47.5	42.9	14.2	0.4	3.3	2.0	0.3	22.7	0.0	4.6	1.6	3.0	52.5	100.0	2,498
30-39	64.8	60.2	33.6	0.6	4.6	2.0	0.2	19.1	0.1	4.6	1.8	2.8	35.2	100.0	4,240
40-49	61.7	57.9	45.7	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	7.6	0.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	38.3	100.0	3,080
Residence															
Urban	53.9	48.4	18.7	0.4	4.2	2.2	0.2	22.7	0.1	5.5	2.0	3.4	46.1	100.0	4,202
Rural	53.1	49.8	32.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.2	12.4	0.1	3.3	1.4	1.9	46.9	100.0	7,573
Schooling															
No schooling	52.5	48.7	34.4	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.2	9.9	0.1	3.8	1.8	2.1	47.5	100.0	3,273
<5 years complete	57.7	54.2	39.7	1.5	4.0	0.6	0.4	7.8	0.1	3.6	2.2	1.4	42.3	100.0	404
5-9 years complete	55.2	51.8	33.1	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.2	13.4	0.1	3.4	1.3	2.1	44.8	100.0	3,697
10-11 years complete	54.4	49.6	24.7	0.8	4.2	3.0	0.2	16.5	0.2	4.8	1.7	3.1	45.6	100.0	1,269
12 or more years complete	51.3	46.3	12.8	0.4	3.6	2.5	0.3	26.7	0.0	4.9	1.7	3.2	48.7	100.0	3,132
Religion															
Hindu	56.2	52.4	31.2	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	15.4	0.0	3.8	1.5	2.3	43.8	100.0	9,970
Muslim	35.1	30.2	4.1	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.3	19.6	0.1	4.9	1.9	3.0	64.9	100.0	1,572
Sikh	56.9	49.2	22.7	0.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	20.9	0.7	7.7	1.7	6.1	43.1	100.0	195
Other	(57.2)	(40.6)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.6)	(1.6)	(16.7)	(8.2)	(8.5)	(42.8)	100.0	39
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	53.0	49.4	29.6	0.8	3.0	1.3	0.2	14.5	0.0	3.6	1.4	2.2	47.1	100.0	2,638
Scheduled tribe	43.7	39.1	21.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	14.7	0.3	4.6	0.9	3.7	56.3	100.0	500
Other backward class	48.0	43.2	18.6	0.4	3.5	1.4	0.4	18.8	0.1	4.8	2.3	2.5	52.0	100.0	2,796
Other	57.6	53.7	31.5	0.8	3.4	2.0	0.2	15.7	0.1	3.9	1.4	2.5	42.4	100.0	5,714
Don't know	30.4	27.9	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	14.1	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	69.6	100.0	127

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Number of living children	10.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	89.9	100.0	1,144
No children	10.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	89.9	100.0	1,144
1 child	34.7	30.1	3.0	0.2	2.6	2.2	0.2	21.9	0.1	4.6	1.3	3.3	65.3	100.0	1,839
1 son	38.6	34.0	4.2	0.3	2.9	3.0	0.2	23.2	0.1	4.5	1.0	3.5	61.4	100.0	1,061
No sons	29.4	24.6	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.2	20.1	0.0	4.8	1.7	3.0	70.6	100.0	777
2 children	63.7	59.0	29.8	0.7	4.3	2.2	0.3	21.5	0.0	4.7	1.5	3.2	36.3	100.0	3,957
1 or more sons	66.8	62.2	33.1	0.8	4.3	2.3	0.3	21.4	0.0	4.5	1.4	3.2	33.2	100.0	3,486
No sons	40.7	34.8	5.3	0.2	4.6	1.5	0.9	22.2	0.1	5.8	2.1	3.7	59.3	100.0	471
3 children	68.0	63.6	44.7	1.1	3.6	1.8	0.1	12.2	0.2	4.4	2.0	2.4	32.0	100.0	2,555
1 or more sons	69.4	65.0	46.4	1.1	3.6	1.8	0.1	11.9	0.2	4.4	2.0	2.4	30.6	100.0	2,443
No sons	37.4	32.3	6.9	0.8	2.5	2.4	0.0	19.7	0.0	5.1	2.3	2.7	62.6	100.0	113
4+ children	56.1	52.4	37.4	1.0	2.9	0.8	0.2	10.2	0.0	3.7	2.3	1.5	43.9	100.0	2,280
1 or more sons	56.9	53.4	38.4	1.0	2.9	0.8	0.2	10.1	0.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	43.1	100.0	2,192
No sons	36.9	27.6	11.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	9.3	8.3	1.0	63.1	100.0	89
Total	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	16.1	0.1	4.1	1.6	2.5	46.6	100.0	11,775
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	59.3	55.5	32.1	1.8	4.2	1.5	0.1	15.7	na	3.8	2.1	1.7	40.7	100.0	2,078

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Almora	57.1	54.7	37.4	1.7	15.5	2.4	633
Bageshwar	57.9	54.7	40.6	2.8	11.3	3.2	334
Chamoli	60.2	58.4	47.0	1.1	10.3	1.8	404
Champawat	63.2	59.2	44.2	1.0	14.0	4.1	276
Dehradun	59.8	53.1	23.5	0.7	28.9	6.7	2,295
Garhwal	67.2	62.3	41.5	0.6	20.2	4.9	801
Hardwar	41.5	36.9	12.3	0.1	24.4	4.6	2,143
Nainital	48.5	44.9	22.0	2.0	20.9	3.5	983
Pithoragarh	70.1	66.8	50.5	0.7	15.6	3.3	545
Rudraprayag	61.0	59.1	46.6	0.5	12.1	1.8	267
Tehri Garhwal	64.3	62.7	43.4	0.1	19.2	1.6	747
Udham Singh Nagar	38.0	35.1	13.6	0.0	21.4	2.9	1,946
Uttarkashi	68.5	64.9	50.1	1.1	13.8	3.7	402
Uttarakhand	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	21.3	4.1	11,775

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.1	9,355	*	*	*	100.0	12
30-39	2.2	4,473	40.1	59.9	0.0	100.0	97
40-49	7.1	3,472	37.7	62.1	0.1	100.0	246
Residence							
Urban	2.0	6,303	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0	123
Rural	2.1	10,997	44.3	55.5	0.1	100.0	231
Schooling							
No schooling	4.0	3,692	42.2	57.6	0.2	100.0	147
<5 years complete	3.0	524	*	*	*	100.0	16
5-9 years complete	2.1	5,361	42.8	57.2	0.0	100.0	110
10-11 years complete	1.2	2,438	(39.1)	(60.9)	(0.0)	100.0	30
12 or more years complete	1.0	5,284	(29.3)	(70.7)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Religion							
Hindu	2.1	14,449	41.9	58.0	0.1	100.0	308
Muslim	1.5	2,504	(19.5)	(80.5)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Sikh	3.1	280	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.1	4,006	48.5	51.1	0.4	100.0	83
Scheduled tribe	3.1	756	*	*	*	100.0	23
Other backward class	2.0	4,194	32.2	67.8	0.0	100.0	85
Other	1.9	8,191	36.5	63.5	0.0	100.0	159
Don't know	2.3	153	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	2.0	17,300	38.8	61.1	0.1	100.0	354

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	23.3	21.2	6.9	0.4	4.9	0.9	7.9	0.1	2.1	0.8	1.3	76.7	100.0	1,106
Wife	25.9	23.5	7.8	0.5	5.5	0.7	8.9	0.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	74.1	100.0	981
Other	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	100.0	125
Not currently married	(54.9)	(54.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.1)	100.0	37
Age														
20-24	25.8	24.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	19.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	74.2	100.0	68
25-29	19.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	1.9	0.3	1.7	80.8	100.0	202
30-34	24.7	24.5	4.0	0.5	3.9	1.2	14.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	75.3	100.0	226
35-39	25.4	24.0	7.0	0.7	6.1	1.9	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	74.6	100.0	250
40-44	27.6	22.9	11.1	1.0	3.1	1.5	6.1	0.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	72.4	100.0	197
45-49	23.8	21.5	15.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	76.2	100.0	191
Residence														
Urban	23.7	22.6	4.9	0.2	6.5	1.9	9.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	76.3	100.0	453
Rural	24.7	22.1	8.0	0.6	3.9	0.3	9.2	0.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	75.3	100.0	690
Schooling														
No schooling	28.2	25.9	7.8	0.8	9.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.6	71.8	100.0	131
<5 years complete	(10.5)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(89.5)	100.0	31
5-9 years complete	20.7	19.1	7.7	0.6	3.6	1.6	5.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	79.3	100.0	420
10-11 years complete	23.1	22.6	8.6	0.7	4.0	0.9	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	76.9	100.0	190
12 or more years complete	28.8	25.4	5.0	0.0	5.7	0.5	14.3	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	71.2	100.0	370
Marital status														
Never married	(57.1)	(57.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.9)	100.0	36
Currently married	23.3	21.2	6.9	0.4	4.9	0.9	7.9	0.1	2.1	0.8	1.3	76.7	100.0	1,106

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Religion														
Hindu	25.3	22.8	7.8	0.5	4.7	0.8	8.9	0.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	74.7	100.0	956
Muslim	19.1	19.1	1.2	0.0	6.0	1.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	100.0	172
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	19.6	18.4	5.6	0.7	5.1	0.5	6.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	80.4	100.0	246
Other backward class	22.9	21.1	4.1	0.0	3.3	0.7	12.9	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	77.1	100.0	354
Other ¹	26.7	24.9	9.2	0.6	6.2	1.3	7.5	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.4	73.3	100.0	513
Total age 15-49	24.3	22.2	6.7	0.4	4.9	0.9	9.1	0.1	2.0	0.8	1.2	75.7	100.0	1,143
Age 50-54	18.6	18.1	11.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	81.4	100.0	177
Total age 15-54	23.5	21.7	7.3	0.5	4.4	0.9	8.4	0.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	76.5	100.0	1,320

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, Sikh men, men belonging to "other" religions, men belonging to a scheduled tribe, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	86.7	*	19.1	57.0	15.6	46.9
Government/municipal hospital	45.4	*	3.6	36.9	5.9	23.4
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	6.1	*	6.1	0.0	2.8	4.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	*	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.0	*	3.1	9.0	1.2	7.6
PHC/Additional PHC	2.3	*	0.9	4.2	0.3	1.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Camp	16.2	*	0.0	1.9	0.1	6.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
ASHA	0.0	*	3.5	0.0	2.4	1.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	*	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	13.1	*	43.4	42.6	21.9	21.2
Private hospital	12.7	*	3.8	38.0	4.3	9.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	*	15.0	4.1	6.6	4.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	*	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.9
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	20.5	0.0	9.6	6.1
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	37.5	0.0	62.3	31.7
Shop	0.0	*	16.8	0.0	7.8	5.0
Husband	0.0	*	17.6	0.0	54.5	26.5
Friend/relative	0.0	*	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	836	18	175	91	956	2,084

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	96.0	95.6	33.6	76.4	20.7	73.5
Government/municipal hospital	24.0	32.1	4.1	34.3	3.8	18.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.2	5.0	2.8	4.9	2.0	2.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	26.0	28.8	5.4	25.0	2.0	19.0
PHC/Additional PHC	6.0	4.6	2.0	3.7	1.0	4.4
Sub-centre/ANM	1.1	2.0	3.6	4.7	2.3	1.6
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
Camp	36.1	22.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	24.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.6	1.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.6	5.2	1.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	3.8	3.3	44.2	23.6	22.7	11.4
Private hospital	3.5	3.3	6.1	19.7	1.8	3.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	0.0	23.0	3.9	10.6	4.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	9.0	2.9
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	56.5	14.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	10.2	3.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	46.1	11.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,558	64	207	101	943	3,890

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	93.7	96.5	27.0	67.2	18.1	64.3
Government/municipal hospital	29.3	40.5	3.9	35.5	4.9	20.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.2	9.6	4.3	2.6	2.4	3.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	23.6	22.6	4.4	17.5	1.6	15.0
PHC/Additional PHC	5.1	3.6	1.5	3.9	0.6	3.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Camp	31.2	17.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	18.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5	2.5	1.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.8	3.8	1.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	6.1	2.6	43.8	32.6	22.3	14.8
Private hospital	5.7	2.6	5.0	28.3	3.0	5.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	0.0	19.3	4.0	8.5	4.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	9.3	4.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	29.2	0.0	59.4	20.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	9.0	3.8
Husband	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	50.3	16.9
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,395	82	382	192	1,899	5,974

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	55.2	43.3	59.8	161
Pill	31.4	20.5	53.5	93
IUD or PPIUD	60.0	44.7	58.9	68
Total	49.3	37.0	57.8	322
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	43.9	33.9	50.6	535
Pill	32.2	18.6	52.1	122
IUD or PPIUD	68.7	52.5	74.2	84
Total	44.8	33.5	53.5	740
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	46.5	36.1	52.7	696
Pill	31.8	19.4	52.7	214
IUD or PPIUD	64.8	49.0	67.3	152
Total	46.1	34.6	54.8	1,062

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	657
Pill	1.0	10.1	14.8	15.6	1.9	6.9	6.4	56.7	5.2	623
IUD or PPIUD	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(7.6)	(1.5)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(16.8)	(1.8)	210
Condom/Nirodh	0.6	13.1	14.5	2.8	1.5	7.1	8.9	48.4	1.9	2,531
Rhythm	(1.3)	(13.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(4.3)	(8.9)	(37.7)	(7.9)	173
Other ⁶	0.4	10.8	13.4	4.4	1.0	4.4	7.0	41.4	4.6	332
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.7	11.6	13.7	5.5	1.5	6.9	8.0	47.9	2.6	3,416
All spacing methods ⁸	0.7	11.8	13.4	5.2	1.6	6.5	8.0	47.0	2.9	3,869
All methods	0.6	10.0	11.4	4.4	1.3	5.5	6.8	40.0	2.5	4,546

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age								
15-19	48.6	15.3	54.9	24.9	1.3	18.9	100.0	440
20-24	59.6	15.7	68.0	20.1	2.0	9.9	100.0	312
25-29	51.2	10.4	76.9	16.3	0.9	5.8	100.0	327
30-34	58.6	14.6	76.1	17.8	1.0	5.1	100.0	255
35-39	59.6	7.0	67.9	20.3	5.8	6.0	100.0	261
40-44	54.6	7.6	75.0	18.3	0.9	5.8	100.0	199
45-49	56.7	15.9	73.5	16.1	1.3	9.1	100.0	196
Residence								
Urban	52.5	10.2	71.2	18.4	2.4	8.0	100.0	800
Rural	56.4	14.3	67.3	20.6	1.5	10.7	100.0	1,190
Schooling								
No schooling	48.7	22.9	56.3	19.7	7.0	17.0	100.0	153
<5 years complete	(51.1)	(16.6)	(56.7)	(17.5)	(6.4)	(19.4)	100.0	46
5-9 years complete	53.7	14.9	63.2	22.9	1.6	12.3	100.0	725
10-11 years complete	54.5	12.2	70.5	19.2	1.5	8.7	100.0	386
12 or more years complete	57.9	8.0	77.6	16.7	0.9	4.8	100.0	681
Religion								
Hindu	54.4	11.3	68.6	20.2	1.7	9.5	100.0	1,690
Muslim	58.3	22.2	72.6	16.7	2.5	8.2	100.0	275
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	52.7	11.7	62.2	22.3	3.2	12.3	100.0	436
Scheduled tribe	(78.1)	(12.6)	(67.7)	(18.7)	(2.7)	(10.9)	100.0	53
Other backward class	58.4	15.6	71.5	16.2	2.0	10.4	100.0	597
Other	52.2	11.2	70.4	20.8	1.1	7.7	100.0	902
Total age 15-49	54.9	12.7	68.9	19.7	1.9	9.6	100.0	1,990
Age 50-54	57.9	7.9	69.0	23.1	3.1	4.8	100.0	184
Total age 15-54	55.1	12.3	68.9	20.0	2.0	9.2	100.0	2,174

Note: Total includes men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	16.2	1.9	18.1	8.5	1.2	9.7	24.8	3.0	27.8	34.9	34.0	193
20-24	17.0	7.3	24.3	16.0	8.8	24.8	33.1	16.1	49.2	50.5	44.3	1,765
25-29	7.9	13.6	21.5	12.0	35.5	47.5	20.0	49.1	69.0	68.8	62.2	2,498
30-34	3.2	15.1	18.3	4.3	56.5	60.8	7.5	71.6	79.1	76.9	71.9	2,184
35-39	0.5	9.9	10.4	1.0	68.1	69.1	1.5	77.9	79.4	86.9	80.1	2,056
40-44	0.1	8.0	8.1	0.4	65.7	66.1	0.5	73.7	74.1	89.1	83.3	1,558
45-49	0.3	5.6	5.9	0.0	57.1	57.1	0.4	62.7	63.0	90.7	85.7	1,522
Residence												
Urban	4.0	10.0	14.0	7.5	46.4	53.9	11.5	56.3	67.9	79.4	71.4	4,202
Rural	5.9	10.5	16.4	5.3	47.8	53.1	11.3	58.3	69.6	76.4	71.7	7,573
Schooling												
No schooling	2.8	11.2	14.1	2.2	50.4	52.5	5.0	61.6	66.6	78.9	73.1	3,273
<5 years complete	4.3	10.4	14.7	3.9	53.8	57.7	8.2	64.3	72.4	79.7	74.8	404
5-9 years complete	5.1	9.7	14.7	4.4	50.8	55.2	9.5	60.5	69.9	78.9	74.1	3,697
10-11 years complete	5.9	9.6	15.5	7.9	46.5	54.4	13.8	56.1	69.9	77.8	71.0	1,269
12 or more years complete	7.8	10.4	18.1	11.9	39.4	51.3	19.7	49.7	69.4	73.9	66.8	3,132
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	9.5	14.7	5.8	50.4	56.2	11.0	59.9	70.9	79.3	73.9	9,970
Muslim	5.7	15.6	21.3	7.6	27.5	35.1	13.3	43.1	56.3	62.2	53.6	1,572
Sikh	3.3	9.4	12.6	10.2	46.7	56.9	13.5	56.1	69.5	81.8	70.7	195
Other	(0.0)	(16.3)	(16.3)	(10.0)	(47.3)	(57.2)	(10.0)	(63.5)	(73.5)	(77.9)	(55.2)	39

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.7	9.0	13.8	4.9	48.0	53.0	9.6	57.1	66.7	79.4	74.0	2,638
Scheduled tribe	4.8	12.9	17.7	6.8	36.9	43.7	11.5	49.8	61.4	71.2	63.7	500
Other backward class	4.8	10.8	15.6	6.6	41.4	48.0	11.5	52.2	63.6	75.5	67.9	2,796
Other	5.6	10.3	15.9	6.4	51.3	57.6	12.0	61.6	73.6	78.3	73.0	5,714
Don't know	9.7	14.5	24.2	6.6	23.8	30.4	16.3	38.3	54.6	55.7	51.2	127
Total	5.2	10.3	15.5	6.1	47.3	53.4	11.4	57.6	69.0	77.5	71.6	11,775

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Almora	14.7	6.3	8.5	633
Bageshwar	17.8	6.7	11.1	334
Chamoli	14.2	6.5	7.7	404
Champawat	13.6	4.6	9.0	276
Dehradun	11.7	3.8	7.9	2,295
Garhwal	15.6	4.3	11.3	801
Hardwar	17.8	4.7	13.1	2,143
Nainital	18.2	5.6	12.7	983
Pithoragarh	11.5	4.1	7.4	545
Rudraprayag	11.5	4.6	7.0	267
Tehri Garhwal	15.6	5.8	9.8	747
Udham Singh Nagar	19.1	7.3	11.9	1,946
Uttarkashi	11.2	4.5	6.8	402
Uttarakhand	15.5	5.2	10.3	11,775
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	12.6	4.4	8.2	2,078

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	79.2	1.5	19.4	0.0	100.0	56
20-29	89.1	2.6	7.4	0.9	100.0	3,176
30-39	88.2	4.8	6.3	0.7	100.0	1,296
40-49	86.7	7.1	4.9	1.3	100.0	89
Residence						
Urban	86.5	3.7	9.0	0.8	100.0	1,587
Rural	89.8	3.1	6.2	0.9	100.0	3,030
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	89.8	3.6	5.5	1.2	100.0	966
<5 years complete	90.3	2.4	6.1	1.2	100.0	119
5-9 years complete	88.1	3.5	7.3	1.2	100.0	1,555
10-11 years complete	89.6	3.7	6.4	0.3	100.0	508
12 or more years complete	88.0	3.0	8.6	0.5	100.0	1,469
Religion						
Hindu	88.5	3.7	7.2	0.6	100.0	3,680
Muslim	89.0	2.0	7.4	1.6	100.0	839
Sikh	90.0	1.6	5.8	2.6	100.0	83
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	87.7	3.5	8.0	0.8	100.0	1,043
Scheduled tribe	90.6	4.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	185
Other backward class	88.7	2.9	6.6	1.8	100.0	1,231
Other	88.9	3.3	7.4	0.4	100.0	2,088
Don't know	(90.7)	(6.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	71
Total	88.7	3.3	7.2	0.9	100.0	4,617

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	15.4	19.4	17.9
Private health sector ¹	42.6	35.8	38.4
At home	42.1	42.6	42.4
Other	0.0	2.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	38.5	37.4	37.8
Nurse/ANM/LHV	18.0	19.4	18.9
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.8	0.5
Family member/relative/friend	0.0	0.5	0.3
Self	43.5	41.9	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	28.4	20.2	23.3
Number of women with abortions	59	95	153
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(70.6)
Number of women with complications	17	19	36
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(29.6)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(70.4)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	11	14	25

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	94.0	3,250	a	a	a
20-24	2.2	13.8	31.8	na	na	44.3	3,189	a	a	a
25-29	6.3	24.3	43.9	54.3	79.6	12.9	2,915	20.6	20.6	20.5
30-34	9.9	33.6	55.4	64.1	86.3	2.0	2,292	19.5	19.5	19.6
35-39	13.5	39.9	60.8	69.4	89.9	1.1	2,181	19.0	19.2	19.1
40-44	14.7	44.9	64.2	72.6	89.5	0.3	1,710	18.5	18.9	18.8
45-49	12.3	41.0	62.4	71.5	88.3	0.5	1,762	18.9	19.5	19.3
20-49	8.8	30.4	50.5	na	na	13.3	14,050	20.0	a	a
25-49	10.8	35.3	55.9	65.1	86.1	4.2	10,860	19.4	19.6	19.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.8	440	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.8	3.7	na	na	82.8	312	a	a	a
25-29	2.1	5.3	10.9	17.1	45.7	39.4	327	a	a	a
30-34	2.6	8.8	16.1	22.3	47.8	9.8	255	25.2	25.2	25.1
35-39	1.9	8.5	19.6	27.6	53.0	3.2	261	24.6	24.8	24.7
40-44	1.4	7.3	20.0	30.1	65.0	1.9	199	23.3	23.3	23.5
45-49	1.9	15.0	28.4	33.6	60.4	2.7	196	23.6	23.7	23.9
20-49	1.6	7.0	15.2	na	na	27.7	1,550	a	a	a
25-49	2.0	8.5	18.1	25.1	53.1	13.8	1,238	24.5	24.6	24.4

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3 by residence, and total for 0-4 years before NFHS-2, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	33.4	10.6	44.0	5.1	48.8
5-9	22.8	12.1	34.9	4.7	39.4
10-14	24.6	26.4	51.0	5.8	56.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	17.1	0.0	17.1	13.7	30.5
RURAL					
0-4	25.7	12.4	38.1	8.1	45.9
5-9	31.4	18.8	50.3	9.1	58.9
10-14	28.5	11.1	39.6	9.2	48.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	18.9	49.9	16.1	65.1
TOTAL					
0-4	28.1	11.8	40.0	7.1	46.7
5-9	28.4	16.5	45.0	7.6	52.2
10-14	27.3	16.0	43.3	8.1	51.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.6	14.3	41.9	15.5	56.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	25.7	11.9	37.6	19.2	56.1

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	33.4	10.6	44.0	5.1	48.8
Rural	25.7	12.4	38.1	8.1	45.9
Schooling					
No schooling	49.7	19.6	69.4	10.5	79.1
< 10 years complete	27.4	10.4	37.9	7.9	45.4
10 or more years complete	15.6	8.3	24.0	3.3	27.2
Religion					
Hindu	23.2	11.3	34.5	5.5	39.8
Muslim	46.0	15.0	61.1	12.7	73.0
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.3	10.6	38.9	5.2	43.8
Other backward class	40.0	13.3	53.2	15.3	67.7
Other ²	20.7	11.7	32.4	2.5	34.8
Child's sex					
Male	29.7	13.3	42.9	4.0	46.8
Female	26.4	10.2	36.6	10.5	46.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(32.2)	(14.5)	(46.7)	6.1	(52.5)
20-29	26.9	10.6	37.5	7.3	44.5
30-39	31.7	17.8	49.5	6.7	55.9
Birth order					
1	29.3	9.7	39.0	3.7	42.6
2-3	18.6	9.0	27.6	8.0	35.3
4+	56.2	26.7	82.9	11.8	93.7
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	40.4	25.6	66.0	13.8	78.9
2-3 years	24.0	6.5	30.5	7.7	38.0
4 years or more	20.0	12.3	32.3	5.2	37.4
Total	28.1	11.8	40.0	7.1	46.7

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, schedule tribe children, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class

³ Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-449 unweighted cases person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	33.6	1.0	47.1
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	37.0	1.8	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.0	1.8	0.1
Mother's age >34	0.9	1.2	9.5
Birth interval <24 months	13.0	2.7	8.2
Birth order >3	8.9	3.2	6.9
Subtotal	23.9	2.8	24.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.0	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.9	4.1	16.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.1	5.6	3.0
Subtotal	5.6	5.5	19.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.5	3.3	44.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,857	na	11,775

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher.

² Includes sterilized women

³ Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ mid- wife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	53.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	23.1	100.0	221	74.8
20-34	52.5	23.0	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	21.0	100.0	3,934	75.5
35-49	41.2	17.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	39.0	100.0	164	58.5
Birth order											
1	64.1	22.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.0	100.0	1,378	86.8
2-3	50.2	23.0	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	23.1	100.0	2,269	73.2
4+	34.4	21.3	1.2	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.2	39.6	100.0	671	55.7
Residence											
Urban	64.9	17.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	15.6	100.0	1,452	82.5
Rural	45.7	25.2	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.0	25.0	100.0	2,866	70.9
Schooling											
No schooling	33.7	19.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	42.6	100.0	910	53.2
<5 years complete	39.9	22.8	5.0	0.0	4.9	0.9	0.0	26.5	100.0	117	62.7
5-9 years complete	46.8	25.7	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.3	0.0	23.9	100.0	1,456	72.5
10-11 years complete	54.2	28.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	14.7	100.0	481	82.4
12 or more years complete	70.8	19.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	7.8	100.0	1,354	90.3
Religion											
Hindu	52.1	24.5	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	3,436	76.6
Muslim	50.9	14.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	31.1	100.0	789	65.3
Sikh	63.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.3	100.0	80	89.8
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	48.3	24.3	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	23.8	100.0	984	72.6
Scheduled tribe	49.3	17.5	1.8	0.0	3.3	2.5	0.0	25.6	100.0	170	66.8
Other backward class	51.5	17.7	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	27.5	100.0	1,151	69.3
Other	55.5	25.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.3	100.0	1,947	80.7
Don't know	(30.2)	(21.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.0)	100.0	67	(51.5)
Total	52.2	22.7	0.6	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.1	21.8	100.0	4,318	74.8

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	88.1	83.0	86.2	85.9	88.3	74.1	84.8
Blood pressure measured	91.3	82.9	85.7	90.8	93.2	76.1	86.0
Urine sample taken	87.0	80.0	82.8	84.3	90.0	78.3	82.5
Blood sample taken	91.6	81.8	85.2	89.6	95.0	77.9	85.4
Abdomen examined	89.2	83.1	85.2	89.4	93.2	77.4	85.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	37.9	33.7	35.4	36.6	47.0	34.7	35.2
Convulsions	41.5	35.6	37.8	38.2	49.2	41.4	37.8
Prolonged labour	43.2	39.6	41.6	42.3	56.5	38.2	40.9
Severe abdominal pain	48.4	40.9	43.5	43.7	50.5	47.0	43.6
High blood pressure	47.6	40.7	43.9	44.6	58.5	40.4	43.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	65.2	59.3	63.2	60.2	72.1	58.5	61.5
Number of women	1,226	2,150	2,192	988	129	319	3,376

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	22.5	54.6	87.3	90.9	81.1	27.2	7.3	4.0	221
20-34	31.6	54.0	86.0	91.9	78.7	25.1	11.8	7.6	3,934
35-49	25.8	40.8	76.2	80.8	66.3	15.4	8.4	3.2	164
Birth order									
1	41.4	65.6	91.4	94.0	86.9	32.0	16.8	8.4	1,378
2-3	29.3	52.2	84.7	91.8	77.5	23.3	10.3	7.6	2,269
4+	14.9	33.1	77.1	84.9	63.5	15.6	4.7	3.8	671
Residence									
Urban	41.2	63.1	88.1	93.5	80.9	27.1	15.6	7.0	1,452
Rural	25.7	48.7	84.4	90.3	77.0	23.8	9.4	7.4	2,866
Schooling									
No schooling	12.8	32.9	74.3	83.6	58.8	11.9	3.5	3.3	910
<5 years complete	19.6	43.5	75.4	82.1	68.2	12.5	4.6	1.0	117
5-9 years complete	25.2	49.1	87.4	92.5	77.0	22.1	8.4	7.4	1,456
10-11 years complete	34.4	59.3	90.1	94.6	87.8	25.0	9.5	8.3	481
12 or more years complete	49.0	71.0	90.7	95.2	90.5	37.6	21.5	10.1	1,354
Religion									
Hindu	32.2	54.6	86.9	92.3	81.3	27.2	12.7	8.4	3,436
Muslim	22.3	46.2	79.3	87.1	65.2	13.7	4.9	2.9	789
Sikh	52.9	73.1	94.4	96.2	80.9	31.2	20.2	1.9	80
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	28.2	49.3	85.1	90.9	79.2	20.0	8.4	7.5	984
Scheduled tribe	25.1	48.5	72.3	82.0	71.2	22.2	5.6	7.4	170
Other backward class	25.2	47.0	83.6	90.6	69.2	20.3	8.4	5.6	1,151
Other	36.7	60.3	88.9	93.3	84.5	30.9	15.7	8.2	1,947
Don't know	(13.8)	(41.7)	(70.9)	(82.3)	(60.6)	(5.9)	(0.8)	(2.0)	67
Total	30.9	53.5	85.7	91.4	78.3	24.9	11.5	7.3	4,318

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received a MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Almora	31.7	57.7	35.7	88.3	18.7	241	99.5	211
Bageshwar	23.4	42.0	23.6	88.1	10.6	112	95.7	99
Chamoli	20.3	49.2	18.8	85.2	5.9	145	97.8	128
Champawat	29.0	43.7	27.2	91.4	11.1	101	97.3	91
Dehradun	47.1	71.9	29.2	96.9	18.9	709	94.3	637
Garhwal	36.4	61.4	26.3	91.2	11.9	259	95.1	233
Hardwar	24.2	42.6	19.1	78.7	7.6	954	89.7	676
Nainital	40.4	65.7	40.9	83.3	20.5	361	93.7	284
Pithoragarh	30.8	49.9	28.7	89.9	14.7	173	94.4	165
Rudraprayag	17.2	55.5	24.4	91.1	5.7	80	96.2	69
Tehri Garhwal	23.8	53.8	24.4	89.8	7.2	273	98.1	247
Udham Singh Nagar	26.6	46.4	16.6	77.4	5.8	781	89.2	541
Uttarkashi	22.2	43.8	28.0	92.0	9.6	128	92.5	120
Uttarakhand	30.9	53.5	24.9	85.7	11.5	4,318	93.4	3,499

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	73.5	64.3	70.8	63.4	42.6	106
20-34	75.6	65.6	70.9	68.1	58.4	1,766
35-49	68.9	58.2	64.2	53.0	36.4	51
Birth order						
1	76.5	66.9	72.7	70.3	57.4	645
2-3	76.5	65.4	71.6	67.7	58.2	1,010
4+	67.6	61.3	62.7	60.0	51.0	270
Residence						
Urban	78.1	70.7	74.8	72.5	59.6	605
Rural	74.0	62.8	68.8	65.2	55.7	1,319
Schooling						
No schooling	67.2	58.1	61.2	58.9	47.3	378
<5 years complete	(64.2)	(59.7)	(69.8)	(67.8)	(51.7)	50
5-9 years complete	74.9	65.0	72.1	68.2	58.6	670
10-11 years complete	79.3	66.9	70.1	64.8	53.9	249
12 or more years complete	80.1	70.1	75.6	73.4	62.9	577
Religion						
Hindu	77.6	66.7	72.7	69.1	59.2	1,556
Muslim	65.9	58.6	61.2	59.9	46.2	327
Sikh	(61.1)	(59.0)	(62.9)	(58.9)	(53.6)	34
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	75.5	65.7	70.1	66.3	56.8	466
Scheduled tribe	79.0	71.2	81.2	74.7	61.1	84
Other backward class	74.8	64.0	67.4	64.7	48.8	518
Other	75.2	64.8	71.8	69.0	61.6	834
Total	75.3	65.3	70.7	67.5	56.9	1,924

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	70.0	861	47.0	43.7	5.3	4.0	100.0	603
20-34	67.5	6,239	46.6	38.5	6.9	8.1	100.0	4,210
35-49	46.7	201	43.4	45.3	8.6	2.7	100.0	94
Residence								
Urban	76.3	2,420	45.7	37.8	7.6	8.9	100.0	1,846
Rural	62.7	4,881	47.1	40.1	6.2	6.6	100.0	3,060
Antenatal care visits²								
None	37.3	1,144	52.6	31.6	7.7	8.1	100.0	426
1-3	73.9	2,461	51.9	37.1	5.1	5.8	100.0	1,819
4+	84.3	1,736	46.2	38.6	7.5	7.8	100.0	1,462
Don't know	79.3	62	51.5	33.1	9.0	6.4	100.0	49
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	51.1	1,627	48.1	42.3	5.9	3.7	100.0	832
<5 years complete	55.7	214	51.9	40.6	4.8	2.6	100.0	119
5-9 years complete	62.5	2,591	46.4	38.9	6.1	8.6	100.0	1,619
10-11 years complete	75.3	777	49.7	35.5	6.7	8.1	100.0	586
12 or more years complete	83.7	2,092	44.5	39.2	7.8	8.4	100.0	1,750
Religion								
Hindu	66.7	5,715	46.7	39.2	6.3	7.8	100.0	3,811
Muslim	67.9	1,452	45.3	40.0	8.4	6.3	100.0	985
Sikh	80.2	113	54.4	35.1	6.2	4.3	100.0	91
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	59.7	1,764	46.6	39.8	5.4	8.2	100.0	1,053
Scheduled tribe	64.5	270	44.0	39.7	8.5	7.8	100.0	174
Other backward class	70.3	2,049	46.1	39.2	7.3	7.5	100.0	1,440
Other	70.2	3,101	46.6	39.1	7.0	7.3	100.0	2,176
Don't know	54.0	117	(62.2)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	63

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	78.0	2,890	43.6	41.0	6.9	8.6	100.0	2,253
1 child	68.2	2,394	48.6	38.2	5.7	7.4	100.0	1,632
0 sons	68.6	1,211	52.3	37.0	4.8	6.0	100.0	831
1 son	67.7	1,183	44.8	39.5	6.8	8.9	100.0	801
2 children	54.5	1,126	51.0	33.7	8.7	6.5	100.0	613
0 sons	62.5	399	65.1	23.2	6.4	5.3	100.0	249
1 or more sons	50.0	727	41.3	40.9	10.4	7.4	100.0	364
3 children	47.6	481	45.5	43.8	6.0	4.7	100.0	229
0 sons	54.3	111	43.9	47.2	3.1	5.8	100.0	60
1 or more sons	45.6	370	46.1	42.6	7.1	4.2	100.0	169
4+ children	43.5	411	51.3	39.9	7.4	1.4	100.0	179
0 sons	47.6	76	(65.0)	(30.3)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	36
1 or more sons	42.6	335	47.9	42.4	8.0	1.8	100.0	143
Total	67.2	7,301	46.6	39.2	6.7	7.5	100.0	4,907

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percent distribution by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	84.2	221	80.7	17.5	95.1	186
20-34	81.2	3,934	77.7	21.3	93.6	3,196
35-49	71.8	164	76.9	22.8	87.2	118
Birth order						
1	85.8	1,378	83.1	16.2	94.7	1,183
2-3	82.2	2,269	76.0	22.6	93.6	1,866
4+	67.1	671	71.4	27.8	89.5	450
Residence						
Urban	79.4	1,452	80.4	18.2	92.7	1,153
Rural	81.9	2,866	76.5	22.6	93.8	2,347
Schooling						
No schooling	66.3	910	71.8	25.9	90.6	603
<5 years complete	73.7	117	74.8	24.0	94.8	86
5-9 years complete	81.9	1,456	75.8	23.4	94.3	1,192
10-11 years complete	88.1	481	76.5	22.0	95.6	424
12 or more years complete	88.2	1,354	83.6	15.9	93.2	1,194
Religion						
Hindu	83.9	3,436	77.9	21.2	94.0	2,883
Muslim	67.9	789	77.6	20.9	90.2	536
Sikh	84.4	80	75.8	22.2	93.4	67
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	82.0	984	75.1	23.6	93.4	806
Scheduled tribe	74.6	170	80.0	18.9	93.2	127
Other backward class	74.3	1,151	78.4	20.7	90.5	855
Other	85.5	1,947	78.5	20.8	94.8	1,665
Don't know	(68.5)	67	(84.6)	(6.3)	(96.7)	46
Total	81.0	4,318	77.8	21.1	93.4	3,499

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled health provider and by caesarean section, percent distribution of live births who were delivered at home by that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	79.0	63.7	68.6
Public sector	42.3	44.5	43.8
NGO/trust	2.4	0.3	1.0
Private sector	34.4	18.9	23.9
At home	20.7	36.0	31.1
Own home	19.0	33.5	28.9
Parent's home	1.3	2.1	1.8
Other home	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other ¹	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	62.9	44.7	50.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.1	20.6	19.8
Other health personnel	0.5	1.0	0.9
Dai (TBA)	14.7	27.0	23.0
Friends/relatives	3.5	5.9	5.2
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3
No one	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	81.6	66.3	71.2
Percentage of home births delivered by skilled a health provider ³	4.1	4.9	4.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	19.3	10.2	13.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	8.6	4.6	5.9
Number of births	1,882	3,972	5,853
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	44.0	45.1	44.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.1	95.6	96.1
Either of the above	98.3	96.0	96.5
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	66.3	77.1	74.7
Number of births delivered at home	265	933	1,198
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	59.7	46.8	51.1
4-23 hours	3.7	2.9	3.2
1-2 days	4.7	3.9	4.2
3-41 days	2.4	3.8	3.4
Don't know ¹	1.1	0.8	0.9
No postnatal check	28.4	41.8	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled health provider and by caesarean section, percent distribution of live births who were delivered at home by whether they were delivered by a skilled provider and whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	51.3	31.1	37.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.0	20.5	19.3
Other health personnel	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.8	3.6	3.0
Other	1.5	2.9	2.5
No postnatal check	28.4	41.8	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,452	2,866	4,318

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

³ Skilled health provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel.

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	45.4	21.4	66.8	71.0	441	55.8	52.4	221
20-34	44.2	25.1	69.2	71.7	5,216	63.2	59.0	3,934
35-49	29.5	27.3	56.7	58.6	197	60.0	52.9	164
Residence								
Urban	42.3	36.8	79.0	81.6	1,882	71.6	68.1	1,452
Rural	44.5	19.2	63.7	66.3	3,972	58.2	53.5	2,866
Birth order								
1	48.0	32.1	80.1	82.5	2,227	73.0	69.1	1,378
2-3	43.5	22.1	65.6	68.4	2,784	60.4	56.6	2,269
4+	33.4	14.9	48.4	50.9	843	49.1	42.5	671
Antenatal care visits²								
None	28.1	16.4	44.5	46.0	942	35.2	31.9	942
1-3	53.6	21.2	74.8	78.1	1,992	64.1	59.3	1,992
4+	46.4	41.5	87.9	89.5	1,335	79.9	75.8	1,335
Don't know	25.1	28.5	53.7	61.5	50	65.3	57.6	50
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	33.6	16.5	50.1	53.6	1,361	44.0	39.3	910
<5 years complete	29.9	34.3	64.2	66.4	173	59.1	55.6	117
5-9 years complete	45.3	17.2	62.5	66.2	2,053	56.8	52.2	1,456
10-11 years complete	59.7	18.7	78.4	78.1	624	71.0	67.1	481
12 or more years complete	45.7	42.8	88.5	90.0	1,642	79.0	75.1	1,354
Religion								
Hindu	47.7	22.4	70.1	72.6	4,586	64.7	60.0	3,436
Muslim	28.5	32.7	61.3	64.7	1,160	52.5	49.9	789
Sikh	33.9	48.6	82.5	79.6	90	75.1	69.7	80
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	43.8	19.1	62.9	65.4	1,404	59.8	54.5	984
Scheduled tribe	49.7	19.3	68.9	72.5	222	53.9	49.0	170
Other backward class	35.0	30.5	65.5	68.2	1,644	56.9	53.3	1,151
Other	49.2	25.3	74.5	76.8	2,487	69.0	65.1	1,947
Don't know	39.2	16.3	55.5	60.5	96	(42.9)	(33.4)	67
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2,561	74.6	71.0	1,965
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	1,456	82.8	80.1	1,144
Home	na	na	na	14.9	1,821	24.2	17.4	1,198
Total	43.8	24.9	68.6	71.2	5,853	62.7	58.4	4,318

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and children who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Almora	57.8	8.5	66.3	69.6	8.7	325	61.7	241
Bageshwar	49.6	6.3	55.9	62.3	8.7	147	45.7	112
Chamoli	49.4	3.9	53.3	61.8	4.7	202	53.1	145
Champawat	54.1	19.2	73.3	74.0	13.0	136	54.6	101
Dehradun	49.4	34.2	83.7	85.2	16.6	889	70.0	709
Garhwal	59.7	14.8	74.5	74.9	11.0	332	60.4	259
Hardwar	23.8	39.0	62.8	63.6	13.0	1,396	57.0	954
Nainital	41.2	23.4	64.7	70.4	24.6	475	64.1	361
Pithoragarh	65.2	7.8	73.0	75.6	7.2	231	60.4	173
Rudraprayag	59.8	6.7	66.5	67.6	10.5	113	61.9	80
Tehri Garhwal	59.4	11.7	71.1	71.9	7.9	369	56.7	273
Udham Singh Nagar	39.5	27.9	67.4	72.1	14.2	1,062	49.2	781
Uttarkashi	58.9	6.2	65.1	65.5	4.7	176	53.3	128
Uttarakhand	43.8	24.9	68.6	71.2	13.1	5,853	58.4	4,318

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,117	13,660	5,446	56.1	278
20-34	2,530	17,026	8,143	49.0	2,738
35-49	8,036	12,583	10,403	39.5	93
Birth order					
1	2,745	18,402	8,952	48.4	1,761
2-3	2,369	14,647	6,894	50.4	1,082
4+	2,822	11,595	5,855	51.7	265
Residence					
Urban	2,617	17,031	9,592	41.4	1,184
Rural	2,619	16,209	6,945	54.2	1,925
Schooling					
No schooling	2,553	10,992	5,333	54.8	489
<5 years complete	1,527	10,850	6,055	47.8	76
5-9 years complete	2,519	15,640	6,411	58.1	942
10-11 years complete	2,395	17,317	5,814	62.9	379
12 or more years complete	2,952	18,769	11,070	36.3	1,221
Religion					
Hindu	2,519	16,998	7,520	52.1	2,513
Muslim	2,790	15,816	9,644	40.5	513
Sikh	703	15,077	9,993	16.0	68
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,912	14,910	6,160	56.4	648
Scheduled tribe	2,539	16,752	6,662	55.2	124
Other backward class	3,127	15,966	9,185	43.9	795
Other	2,762	17,687	8,265	48.8	1,494
Don't know	(1620)	(17903)	(6635)	(47.8)	48
Total	2,618	16,612	7,969	49.3	3,108

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Almora	17.6	211	57.0	42.5	241	60.8	164
Bageshwar	28.1	86	40.8	53.1	112	76.8	64
Chamoli	22.9	118	40.9	44.5	145	67.1	78
Champawat	31.9	75	46.1	49.1	101	50.3	75
Dehradun	22.5	509	64.2	52.6	709	50.0	620
Garhwal	25.5	200	55.2	46.6	259	60.9	199
Hardwar	39.7	855	55.1	27.4	954	30.2	638
Nainital	27.7	274	64.1	27.7	361	44.3	250
Pithoragarh	21.4	142	45.7	51.8	173	81.6	127
Rudraprayag	21.9	71	42.2	50.9	80	62.7	54
Tehri Garhwal	24.4	209	39.5	57.9	273	64.9	199
Udham Singh Nagar	28.9	636	43.6	32.7	781	40.8	556
Uttarkashi	19.8	114	37.0	52.7	128	79.2	83
Uttarakhand	28.5	3,500	52.2	40.4	4,318	49.3	3,108

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	3.7	14.9	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	76.9	100.0	21.6	404
20-34	3.6	14.3	0.9	3.3	1.2	0.4	76.2	100.0	22.2	3,768
35-49	7.5	8.9	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.0	80.4	100.0	18.5	146
Birth order										
1	4.8	18.1	0.7	3.4	1.1	0.6	71.3	100.0	26.9	1,378
2-3	3.4	13.5	1.2	3.2	1.1	0.1	77.6	100.0	21.2	2,269
4-5	3.4	8.9	0.7	2.6	1.7	0.2	82.5	100.0	15.7	502
6+	1.3	8.8	0.0	2.0	1.2	2.3	84.3	100.0	12.2	169
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	4.2	16.3	1.3	2.8	0.9	0.3	74.2	100.0	24.6	1,965
Private health facility ²	5.2	17.1	0.6	2.9	0.9	0.4	72.8	100.0	25.9	1,144
Home	1.6	7.9	0.6	3.9	1.9	0.5	83.8	100.0	13.9	1,198
Residence										
Urban	4.5	17.0	1.4	3.1	1.0	0.4	72.6	100.0	26.0	1,452
Rural	3.3	12.8	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.3	78.4	100.0	20.0	2,866
Religion										
Hindu	4.1	14.5	1.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	75.3	100.0	23.1	3,436
Muslim	2.2	12.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	82.0	100.0	16.6	789
Sikh	1.9	20.4	1.0	4.3	2.1	1.8	68.4	100.0	27.7	80
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.8	14.8	0.8	4.0	1.2	0.5	75.9	100.0	22.4	984
Scheduled tribe	6.1	9.1	0.8	2.9	2.4	0.6	78.1	100.0	18.9	170
Other backward class	2.1	11.0	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.2	82.7	100.0	16.0	1,151
Other	5.2	16.6	1.1	3.2	1.1	0.3	72.5	100.0	26.1	1,947
Don't know	(0.0)	(5.9)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(87.3)	100.0	(10.4)	67
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.8	7.3	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.7	85.4	100.0	12.3	910
<5 years complete	2.2	12.3	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.0	80.4	100.0	18.3	117
5-9 years complete	3.4	13.8	0.6	3.5	1.4	0.3	77.0	100.0	21.3	1,456
10-11 years complete	5.5	16.5	1.5	3.0	0.6	0.1	72.9	100.0	26.4	481
12 or more years complete	4.3	18.7	1.2	3.8	0.9	0.3	70.7	100.0	28.0	1,354
Total	3.7	14.2	0.9	3.1	1.2	0.4	76.4	100.0	22.0	4,318

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Uttarakhand

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	84.8	87.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	42.4	66.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.6	65.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	16.5	27.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	81.6	60.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	84.2	64.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	75.3	64.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	25.7	25.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	48.7	35.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	9.6	7.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	68.3	28.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	70.5	34.6
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	78.4	69.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	31.1	35.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.5	42.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	11.9	12.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	72.6	36.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	74.9	41.7

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	89.6	82.7	85.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	75.1	61.3	66.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	33.3	26.7	29.2
Convulsions	39.1	26.9	31.5
Prolonged labour	45.6	33.4	38.0
Severe abdominal pain	49.7	37.1	41.9
High blood pressure	67.4	53.1	58.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	47.2	34.1	39.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	84.6	74.9	78.5
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	69.9	55.3	60.8
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	76.8	65.4	69.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	65.3	54.9	58.8
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	164	272	436
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	51.9	56.3
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	41.6	49.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	46.0	55.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	25	68	94

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	61.2	82.4	75.1	58.2	92.0	90.3	85.1	80.3	74.2	89.2	82.6	67.7	80.1	57.3	6.2	56.5	602
Female	58.0	84.4	79.3	60.9	94.0	91.5	87.7	79.6	73.6	92.1	84.8	68.4	81.1	58.1	3.8	59.6	502
Birth order																	
1	66.9	87.3	81.2	63.1	95.6	93.2	89.6	84.8	77.6	92.1	85.1	71.6	85.0	65.1	3.7	64.1	385
2-3	58.1	81.5	75.8	57.8	91.7	90.5	86.0	78.2	72.7	90.2	83.5	65.8	78.8	52.6	5.8	54.3	571
4-5	47.7	82.1	72.1	55.4	94.0	86.2	79.9	76.1	73.8	90.1	82.2	67.0	79.3	56.2	2.6	55.1	100
6+	(47.2)	(74.9)	(68.1)	(57.7)	(82.6)	(85.5)	(75.5)	(70.9)	(58.3)	(82.3)	(75.5)	(67.8)	(67.5)	(61.5)	(13.8)	(56.7)	47
Residence																	
Urban	62.1	83.5	77.9	58.6	90.4	91.8	88.1	81.0	78.3	88.0	81.9	67.2	77.7	56.5	7.0	60.4	332
Rural	58.7	83.3	76.7	59.8	94.0	90.5	85.5	79.6	72.0	91.6	84.4	68.4	81.8	58.2	4.3	56.9	771
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	49.5	78.8	68.0	56.9	88.7	86.4	77.8	69.1	64.3	86.7	76.9	63.3	69.4	51.1	8.1	59.3	227
<5 years complete	(41.9)	(77.1)	(68.1)	(46.4)	(93.6)	(84.1)	(84.1)	(79.6)	(65.7)	(90.0)	(83.7)	(53.3)	(75.0)	(44.4)	(6.4)	(50.9)	34
5-9 years complete	55.4	79.3	73.1	57.4	90.7	88.3	83.9	77.0	72.7	88.3	79.5	65.2	79.1	55.9	7.2	56.9	398
10-11 years complete	63.7	89.5	84.0	51.7	95.0	94.6	90.3	84.9	80.7	96.2	91.3	69.5	87.7	57.2	2.5	45.5	120
12 or more years complete	72.4	89.8	86.5	67.9	97.7	96.3	93.8	89.6	80.5	93.9	90.5	75.7	88.1	66.1	1.3	63.5	326
Religion																	
Hindu	59.9	84.3	79.5	61.0	94.2	92.3	88.6	82.9	75.1	92.4	86.3	70.8	82.9	60.6	3.6	57.7	849
Muslim	57.0	79.7	67.6	53.8	87.9	85.8	78.2	69.8	69.2	83.3	74.9	58.1	71.2	47.8	10.7	59.4	234

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	54.8	80.0	73.8	55.4	92.6	87.8	83.4	77.5	73.8	89.4	83.6	65.4	77.6	55.2	4.9	49.0	242
Scheduled tribe	(65.4)	(85.5)	(73.1)	(55.5)	(97.6)	(94.0)	(90.5)	(78.3)	(78.0)	(100.0)	(90.2)	(66.8)	(88.7)	(55.4)	(0.0)	(59.3)	39
Other backward class	58.1	82.9	73.9	58.3	90.3	89.4	82.8	75.0	68.6	87.5	78.0	61.9	76.7	53.8	8.1	59.8	326
Other	63.1	86.0	81.8	63.0	95.3	94.3	90.7	85.6	78.0	93.5	87.8	74.4	84.8	62.7	2.8	61.9	478
Total	59.7	83.3	77.0	59.4	92.9	90.9	86.3	80.0	73.9	90.5	83.6	68.0	80.5	57.7	5.1	57.9	1,103
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	83.5	81.4	76.4	67.1	51.8	89.1	84.5	80.3	71.6	60.0	9.1	48.4	219

Note: Total includes children belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na=Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth.

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Percentage who have not received any of the vaccinations included in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Almora	52.3	97.8	83.7	71.7	85.5	60.6	2.2	52	96.5	51
Bageshwar	60.0	89.6	89.6	70.9	80.5	60.2	8.7	24	94.8	22
Chamoli	54.3	93.2	76.4	74.3	81.6	62.2	3.4	42	80.9	41
Champawat	52.0	98.9	92.0	80.2	86.3	68.4	0.0	25	95.8	25
Dehradun	61.7	94.0	85.8	68.5	87.5	60.6	3.8	170	87.4	164
Garhwal	65.4	96.4	78.2	79.4	80.1	61.2	1.8	67	88.9	66
Hardwar	60.6	88.2	75.0	63.6	71.9	55.3	10.4	283	88.6	253
Nainital	61.1	91.6	76.2	72.6	78.5	59.0	4.8	88	89.8	84
Pithoragarh	(71.5)	(96.7)	(89.9)	(77.8)	(90.3)	(74.2)	(1.7)	42	(91.4)	41
Rudraprayag	58.3	95.5	85.7	76.8	87.2	70.3	3.1	28	95.3	27
Tehri Garhwal	51.2	98.5	85.4	59.0	85.6	51.1	1.5	63	98.6	62
Udham Singh Nagar	56.1	93.1	75.8	62.2	78.7	47.4	3.4	187	94.1	181
Uttarkashi	65.0	95.1	86.1	73.6	95.1	71.9	4.9	31	98.3	30
Uttarakhand	59.4	92.9	80.0	68.0	80.5	57.7	5.1	1,103	91.0	1,047

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Percentage who have not received any of the vaccinations included in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	5.1	24.1	541	(89.4)	(22.0)	28	77.8	130
6-11	6.6	30.4	580	(88.1)	(16.2)	38	80.7	176
12-23	5.6	29.9	1,103	76.3	24.1	62	80.1	330
24-35	5.4	26.1	1,129	76.0	17.2	60	79.5	295
36-47	3.1	19.5	1,128	(69.9)	(28.3)	35	77.3	220
48-59	3.1	19.1	1,131	(87.5)	(37.1)	36	77.2	216
Sex								
Male	5.4	25.6	2,972	83.8	27.5	159	79.9	761
Female	3.8	23.0	2,640	74.0	16.8	100	77.7	606
Residence								
Urban	4.1	26.5	1,798	87.3	18.3	74	86.9	476
Rural	4.8	23.4	3,814	77.1	25.5	185	74.6	892
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	5.4	24.3	1,263	69.3	18.9	68	73.5	307
<5 years complete	8.1	25.2	164	*	*	13	(81.7)	41
5-9 years complete	4.4	26.9	1,977	84.6	27.1	87	77.5	532
10-11 years complete	5.2	24.5	604	(88.0)	(23.6)	31	80.2	148
12 or more years complete	3.7	21.2	1,605	83.1	27.6	59	85.1	341
Religion								
Hindu	4.3	22.6	4,427	77.8	22.3	192	77.2	1,001
Muslim	5.4	31.8	1,084	84.4	27.9	58	83.5	345
Sikh	10.2	22.5	86	*	*	9	*	19
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	4.5	28.2	1,348	85.8	21.5	60	76.8	380
Scheduled tribe	5.2	22.0	217	*	*	11	(70.4)	48
Other backward class	5.8	27.6	1,548	86.9	26.3	89	85.4	427
Other	3.8	20.7	2,410	75.3	26.0	93	75.8	498
Don't know	5.7	17.7	89	*	*	5	*	16
Total	4.6	24.4	5,612	80.0	23.4	259	78.9	1,368

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intra-venous solution	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/ other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	
Age in months															
<6	21.6	541	72.4	36.6	20.1	45.2	6.3	50.8	19.7	17.3	27.3	0.0	7.4	25.2	117
6-11	23.9	580	73.1	52.2	35.5	63.3	3.7	63.6	26.9	21.6	31.6	0.0	2.6	12.4	139
12-23	24.3	1,103	78.6	57.7	35.0	66.8	5.3	67.4	23.3	20.7	31.0	1.0	3.1	15.2	268
24-35	15.6	1,129	71.1	60.4	40.5	69.4	3.1	69.9	21.6	15.6	29.6	1.8	5.5	12.3	176
36-47	11.9	1,128	71.7	69.2	43.8	73.5	4.7	74.4	29.7	20.2	33.9	0.6	2.3	11.1	135
48-59	10.4	1,131	70.1	55.3	28.9	61.7	7.0	68.7	15.7	23.9	27.4	0.4	8.9	16.6	117
Sex															
Male	17.4	2,972	73.6	56.5	38.6	66.2	5.7	68.0	23.1	19.7	30.7	1.1	3.4	15.3	516
Female	16.5	2,640	73.6	55.6	30.2	62.4	4.0	64.6	23.0	19.9	29.9	0.4	6.0	14.8	435
Residence															
Urban	17.2	1,798	76.6	63.8	35.6	67.7	9.2	72.5	26.7	19.1	37.9	0.4	6.1	12.1	310
Rural	16.8	3,814	72.2	52.4	34.3	62.9	2.8	63.5	21.2	20.1	26.7	0.9	3.9	16.5	642
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	16.3	1,263	80.5	54.7	33.7	66.1	0.4	66.3	16.4	16.7	28.9	1.3	4.9	16.2	206
<5 years complete	17.6	164	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
5-9 years complete	17.8	1,977	71.5	55.3	32.0	64.3	2.5	65.2	21.3	18.5	31.4	0.6	2.7	16.3	352
10-11 years complete	22.0	604	66.4	61.0	33.3	63.8	13.9	71.1	30.7	23.5	29.2	0.6	8.6	14.7	133
12 or more years complete	14.5	1,605	73.7	56.0	42.2	64.6	6.7	66.4	26.7	22.4	32.5	0.0	4.9	12.3	232
Religion															
Hindu	16.1	4,427	70.0	56.2	36.1	64.4	4.2	65.9	25.3	20.4	28.3	0.8	3.2	16.4	713
Muslim	21.1	1,084	85.1	56.3	30.8	64.9	7.5	68.3	15.5	18.4	38.1	0.5	9.1	11.1	228
Sikh	9.3	86	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Any ORT	Other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids		Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	18.1	1,348	72.6	57.3	33.8	64.7	6.2	66.7	25.8	18.6	29.2	2.4	3.3	14.3	245
Scheduled tribe	13.9	217	(78.4)	(52.1)	(18.6)	(61.3)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(8.9)	(13.9)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	30
Other backward class	19.1	1,548	83.1	56.6	38.7	68.0	6.4	71.3	18.6	21.1	40.9	0.4	6.6	12.5	296
Other	15.4	2,410	66.2	55.3	34.2	61.5	3.3	62.6	26.5	20.5	23.5	0.0	4.3	17.3	371
Don't know	11.2	89	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	17.0	5,612	73.6	56.1	34.8	64.4	4.9	66.4	23.0	19.8	30.3	0.7	4.6	15.1	952

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Age in months																		
<6	6.3	25.8	30.3	26.5	9.9	1.3	100.0	6.8	14.1	29.5	18.6	1.3	29.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	25.0	117
6-11	3.7	35.0	30.9	26.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	2.2	31.1	26.8	25.3	2.3	12.2	0.0	100.0	2.3	41.7	139
12-23	5.3	23.5	40.0	28.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	1.8	21.7	45.2	24.2	2.6	4.0	0.4	100.0	5.1	43.9	268
24-35	3.1	25.9	39.9	28.2	1.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	27.3	40.7	26.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	100.0	2.6	51.1	176
36-47	4.7	32.3	35.4	26.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.7	33.4	39.9	23.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	56.5	135
48-59	7.0	25.1	37.4	25.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.7	22.7	51.3	22.2	0.0	2.0	1.2	100.0	7.0	51.4	117
Sex																		
Male	5.7	28.9	36.7	23.9	4.2	0.6	100.0	2.5	26.2	40.6	21.2	1.8	7.2	0.4	100.0	5.0	47.3	516
Female	4.0	25.5	36.3	31.1	2.5	0.7	100.0	1.7	23.5	38.8	26.6	1.3	7.3	0.8	100.0	3.6	42.9	435
Residence																		
Urban	9.2	23.8	29.6	33.1	4.0	0.3	100.0	2.9	22.2	37.1	27.8	1.9	7.1	1.0	100.0	8.8	46.3	310
Rural	2.8	29.1	39.8	24.3	3.2	0.8	100.0	1.8	26.3	41.1	21.7	1.4	7.3	0.4	100.0	2.3	44.8	642
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	0.4	23.9	43.4	25.1	4.9	2.2	100.0	0.6	25.4	47.3	13.9	2.6	8.2	2.0	100.0	0.4	47.8	206
5-9 years complete	2.5	27.9	38.0	28.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	1.1	23.6	39.1	27.3	1.4	7.2	0.2	100.0	1.8	41.5	352
10-11 years complete	13.9	26.5	29.5	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	25.0	38.0	28.0	0.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	13.9	46.7	133
12 or more years complete	6.7	30.6	33.6	25.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	4.9	27.4	35.8	23.1	1.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	6.4	48.9	232
Religion																		
Hindu	4.2	30.9	37.0	24.1	3.5	0.3	100.0	2.8	28.6	37.6	21.6	1.7	7.3	0.5	100.0	3.7	46.8	713
Muslim	7.5	16.7	33.8	36.9	3.4	1.8	100.0	0.3	13.5	46.3	30.2	1.4	7.4	1.0	100.0	6.8	40.6	228

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	6.2	24.8	35.4	29.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	2.6	24.2	35.0	24.2	2.8	10.4	0.8	100.0	5.4	42.1	245
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(21.7)	(38.9)	(31.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(20.9)	(35.7)	(11.6)	(8.4)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(34.9)	30
Other backward class	6.4	24.5	33.7	31.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	0.9	23.1	44.3	27.5	0.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	5.9	49.2	296
Other	3.3	32.2	38.9	22.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	3.1	27.6	39.4	21.9	1.2	5.9	0.8	100.0	3.0	45.6	371
Total	4.9	27.3	36.5	27.2	3.4	0.7	100.0	2.2	24.9	39.8	23.7	1.6	7.2	0.6	100.0	4.4	45.3	952

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	89.0	3,250	79.6	45
20-24	92.5	3,189	90.7	1,175
25-34	93.7	5,207	94.5	2,744
35-49	87.8	5,653	89.5	358
Residence				
Urban	94.6	6,303	95.6	1,452
Rural	88.4	10,997	91.5	2,869
Schooling				
No schooling	78.3	3,692	80.9	912
<5 years complete	87.7	524	92.0	119
5-9 years complete	90.7	5,361	93.7	1,456
10-11 years complete	94.3	2,438	98.3	481
12 or more years complete	98.0	5,284	98.4	1,354
Religion				
Hindu	91.3	14,449	93.7	3,439
Muslim	87.0	2,504	89.5	789
Sikh	91.9	280	94.1	80
Other	89.0	67	*	14
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	88.7	4,006	91.7	984
Scheduled tribe	84.3	756	91.3	170
Other backward class	88.4	4,194	90.4	1,152
Other	93.8	8,191	95.7	1,949
Don't know	71.2	153	(76.3)	67
Total	90.7	17,300	92.9	4,321

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	
										AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	72.1	70.7	38.9	41.6	1,121	na	na	48.8	1,121	47.2	547
12-23	77.1	76.8	41.0	45.8	1,103	na	na	60.7	1,103	51.3	670
24-35	76.4	75.0	31.3	43.2	1,129	na	na	61.4	1,129	48.8	693
36-47	53.0	50.9	20.9	30.0	1,128	35.5	1,128	41.4	1,128	52.4	467
48-59	31.9	30.0	14.2	21.6	1,131	23.4	1,131	25.2	1,131	55.2	285
60-71	22.8	20.3	9.8	14.1	1,094	14.9	1,094	na	na	na	na
0-35	75.2	74.2	37.0	43.5	3,353	na	na	56.9	3,353	49.2	1,910
36-71	36.1	33.9	15.0	22.0	3,352	24.7	3,352	33.3	2,259	53.4	752
Sex											
Male	55.2	53.4	25.0	32.0	3,559	24.2	1,801	46.5	2,972	51.6	1,383
Female	56.2	54.7	27.2	33.7	3,147	25.3	1,551	48.4	2,640	49.1	1,279
Residence											
Urban	47.4	45.9	20.1	27.3	2,182	19.7	1,114	40.0	1,798	50.2	720
Rural	59.6	57.9	28.9	35.4	4,524	27.2	2,239	50.9	3,814	50.5	1,942
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	49.2	47.5	23.7	28.0	1,561	22.9	868	42.9	1,263	41.0	542
<5 years complete	51.6	49.9	24.6	32.7	202	24.3	113	45.5	164	38.1	74
5-9 years complete	60.9	59.5	28.8	34.7	2,337	28.6	1,169	50.9	1,977	50.6	1,006
10-11 years complete	58.5	55.7	30.0	36.6	725	22.4	355	52.6	604	55.8	318
12 or more years complete	53.8	52.4	23.1	32.7	1,880	22.1	848	45.0	1,605	56.0	722

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	56.0	54.5	25.9	33.7	5,296	26.7	2,669	48.7	4,427	53.0	2,158
Muslim	54.7	52.7	26.4	28.3	1,287	17.8	625	42.1	1,084	38.3	457
Sikh	48.7	47.2	28.2	37.2	105	(8.6)	52	45.5	86	(43.4)	39
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	59.2	58.0	28.0	35.8	1,589	29.5	802	50.3	1,348	50.2	678
Scheduled tribe	60.4	57.6	35.0	43.8	259	28.8	127	57.7	217	53.0	125
Other backward class	53.9	52.2	25.1	29.4	1,836	21.4	903	43.8	1,548	46.9	677
Other	54.5	52.8	24.6	32.5	2,916	24.1	1,468	47.3	2,410	53.7	1,140
Don't know	51.5	51.5	32.0	24.7	106	(12.5)	52	45.8	89	(11.2)	41
Total	55.6	54.0	26.0	32.8	6,706	24.7	3,352	47.4	5,612	50.4	2,662

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling.

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	40.3	40.0	19.6	20.1	2,182	43.9	43.6	20.3	20.6	2,179
Rural	55.7	55.1	27.5	26.3	4,524	57.0	56.9	28.1	25.8	4,522
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	45.8	45.4	19.8	18.6	1,561	45.9	45.7	22.2	18.4	1,561
<5 years complete	44.8	42.0	22.1	23.7	202	44.9	44.9	24.6	21.3	202
5-9 years complete	55.7	55.3	26.3	25.0	2,337	58.9	58.8	26.6	25.9	2,334
10-11 years complete	57.6	57.0	29.4	29.9	725	58.5	58.5	28.2	27.7	725
12 or more years complete	46.6	46.2	26.2	25.8	1,880	49.4	49.1	26.3	25.6	1,878
Religion										
Hindu	53.9	53.5	26.9	26.1	5,296	55.5	55.4	27.2	25.8	5,291
Muslim	39.1	38.5	17.7	16.9	1,287	41.9	41.6	19.4	17.3	1,287
Sikh	32.9	30.3	16.2	19.2	105	40.7	40.7	14.9	20.1	105
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	56.7	56.3	27.9	26.8	1,589	59.5	59.3	29.6	27.4	1,588
Scheduled tribe	61.2	60.6	38.6	34.6	259	62.5	62.5	39.5	35.0	259
Other backward class	43.9	43.7	20.0	19.1	1,836	46.0	45.9	21.6	19.8	1,836
Other	50.6	50.0	25.4	25.0	2,916	52.2	52.0	24.6	23.9	2,913
Don't know	54.8	54.8	23.7	28.4	106	58.6	58.6	26.2	30.7	106
Total	50.7	50.2	25.0	24.2	6,706	52.7	52.6	25.6	24.1	6,701

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	11.2	23.7	-0.5	15.9	32.0	9.6	-0.9	8.3	21.6	1.3	-1.1	442
6-8	10.6	25.3	-0.6	9.5	21.0	7.9	-0.8	6.9	21.3	1.1	-1.1	289
9-11	13.5	29.1	-1.0	9.5	21.1	7.7	-0.6	8.9	17.5	0.6	-1.0	231
12-17	15.9	36.9	-1.4	9.4	19.8	4.4	-0.7	7.4	27.3	0.6	-1.2	509
18-23	18.3	39.1	-1.4	8.3	20.1	3.5	-0.7	7.2	25.3	0.7	-1.2	516
24-35	14.2	33.4	-1.2	8.3	17.5	1.4	-0.8	7.1	26.4	0.4	-1.3	1,090
36-47	13.9	35.7	-1.4	7.5	16.6	2.8	-0.8	7.7	27.9	0.5	-1.4	1,056
48-59	13.0	34.2	-1.5	8.2	18.1	1.3	-0.9	7.6	31.0	0.6	-1.5	1,112
Sex												
Male	14.5	33.7	-1.3	9.4	20.1	3.5	-0.8	8.0	27.0	0.9	-1.3	2,737
Female	13.5	33.2	-1.2	8.5	18.8	3.4	-0.8	7.0	26.2	0.3	-1.3	2,507
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	12.0	29.6	-1.1	9.2	19.8	3.1	-0.8	6.6	24.2	0.6	-1.2	1,931
<24	19.3	41.9	-1.6	8.9	19.0	2.8	-0.8	9.9	33.1	0.5	-1.5	842
24-47	15.5	36.8	-1.3	8.7	19.4	4.1	-0.8	8.7	28.9	0.7	-1.3	1,562
48+	11.1	29.9	-1.0	8.7	19.4	4.5	-0.8	4.7	22.1	0.7	-1.1	762
Birth order³												
1	12.1	29.9	-1.1	9.2	19.8	3.1	-0.8	6.6	24.3	0.6	-1.2	1,911
2-3	13.5	33.3	-1.2	8.9	19.9	3.7	-0.8	7.7	25.5	0.7	-1.3	2,484
4-5	21.4	44.6	-1.6	7.3	17.2	5.1	-0.8	8.2	37.1	0.5	-1.5	534
6+	23.5	53.7	-1.8	10.1	17.2	1.8	-0.8	11.8	40.8	0.5	-1.7	167
Size at birth³												
Very small	20.7	43.9	-1.6	8.9	22.3	2.6	-1.1	16.0	38.7	0.3	-1.7	272
Small	16.6	36.9	-1.4	9.5	17.8	2.0	-0.9	6.6	26.3	0.4	-1.4	431
Average or larger	13.4	32.8	-1.2	8.8	19.4	3.7	-0.8	7.0	26.0	0.7	-1.2	4,362
Don't know	(25.6)	(47.3)	(-1.9)	(13.6)	(29.3)	(19.6)	(-0.5)	(12.4)	(37.4)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	31

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	13.1	32.5	-1.2	7.4	18.6	3.2	-0.8	6.7	25.6	0.6	-1.2	1,697
Rural	14.4	34.0	-1.3	9.7	19.9	3.6	-0.8	7.9	27.1	0.7	-1.3	3,548
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	20.8	44.7	-1.6	7.5	18.8	4.3	-0.8	9.3	33.4	0.3	-1.5	1,160
<5 years complete	22.8	42.9	-1.9	7.5	14.0	5.8	-0.8	14.7	38.2	0.6	-1.6	152
5-9 years complete	14.9	37.1	-1.4	9.2	19.4	2.9	-0.8	7.6	27.6	0.7	-1.4	1,824
10-11 years complete	9.5	29.1	-1.1	9.4	26.0	3.2	-1.0	7.4	27.7	0.8	-1.3	550
12 or more years complete	8.7	21.8	-0.7	9.7	18.2	3.7	-0.7	5.0	18.6	0.9	-0.9	1,459
Religion												
Hindu	13.6	32.6	-1.2	9.4	19.6	3.6	-0.8	7.4	26.2	0.7	-1.3	4,091
Muslim	15.9	38.1	-1.4	7.3	18.9	3.0	-0.8	8.1	28.9	0.4	-1.4	1,051
Sikh	4.4	14.7	-0.2	10.5	22.1	3.7	-0.7	5.8	14.4	0.0	-0.7	84
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	15.7	36.8	-1.4	9.2	19.7	2.9	-0.9	8.7	30.1	0.5	-1.4	1,281
Scheduled tribe	17.0	34.9	-1.4	6.7	19.0	4.0	-0.7	4.2	29.9	0.9	-1.3	238
Other backward class	16.0	37.6	-1.4	8.9	19.3	3.1	-0.8	8.6	28.2	0.3	-1.4	1,390
Other	11.6	28.7	-1.1	9.3	19.5	3.7	-0.8	6.7	23.5	0.9	-1.1	2,285
Don't know	(10.8)	(43.2)	(-1.2)	(1.5)	(22.1)	(19.4)	(-0.2)	(1.5)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	50
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	14.1	33.9	-1.2	8.9	19.5	3.6	-0.8	7.5	26.8	0.6	-1.3	5,096
Not interviewed but in the household	9.8	22.8	-0.7	13.5	18.4	3.4	-0.9	1.1	14.9	2.9	-1.0	50
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	8.3	18.6	-1.0	10.9	21.2	0.0	-1.0	11.9	22.4	0.0	-1.3	99

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Background characteristic												
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	17.8	40.8	-1.5	9.5	21.0	2.7	-1.1	11.7	35.4	0.5	-1.6	869
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.4	33.9	-1.2	9.9	20.8	3.8	-0.8	7.2	27.0	0.6	-1.3	3,287
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.6	27.3	-1.0	4.9	12.8	3.4	-0.5	4.4	17.7	1.1	-0.9	932
Missing	(14.4)	(25.9)	(-0.9)	(11.2)	(29.5)	(3.0)	(-1.1)	(3.5)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	56
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	14.1	34.5	-1.3	8.3	18.8	3.5	-0.8	7.3	26.5	0.6	-1.3	4,212
Living with one or neither parent	13.6	29.4	-1.1	11.7	22.5	3.4	-0.9	8.5	27.0	0.9	-1.3	1,033
Total	14.0	33.5	-1.2	9.0	19.5	3.5	-0.8	7.5	26.6	0.6	-1.3	5,245
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.1	44.4	-1.8	5.3	18.8	2.3	-0.9	15.7	38.0	0.3	-1.7	1,044

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.0	26.4	65.5	696	44.3	661
Rural	95.1	29.8	75.2	1,523	36.7	1,448
Sex						
Male	95.2	27.4	71.6	1,183	40.3	1,127
Female	94.8	30.4	72.8	1,036	37.6	982
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.8	26.9	67.5	489	41.4	463
<5 years complete	(87.9)	(28.9)	(62.4)	59	(45.5)	52
5-9 years complete	95.8	29.9	76.0	749	36.2	718
10-11 years complete	94.1	33.8	78.4	249	30.1	234
12 or more years complete	95.3	26.9	69.9	674	43.3	643
Religion						
Hindu	95.8	30.5	74.6	1,725	36.9	1,653
Muslim	93.0	23.2	63.3	447	47.8	416
Sikh	(88.5)	(14.2)	(64.9)	40	(38.4)	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.5	30.2	73.4	496	36.6	474
Scheduled tribe	98.4	33.1	74.5	72	33.1	71
Other backward class	93.2	23.7	67.0	645	42.6	601
Other	96.0	31.5	75.4	964	38.4	926
Don't know	(90.1)	(19.0)	(59.4)	41	*	37
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	95.2	29.4	72.9	1,701	37.9	1,619
Dai (TBA)	94.6	27.8	71.7	400	43.9	379
Other/no one	94.7	22.2	64.0	118	39.4	112
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.2	29.2	72.9	1,654	37.0	1,575
At home	94.6	27.1	69.7	557	45.0	527
Total	95.1	28.8	72.2	2,219	39.1	2,109

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	6.3	73.1	2.2	0.4	10.0	8.1	100.0	93.7	125	12.9	125
2-3	5.4	52.0	17.2	1.8	20.2	3.4	100.0	94.6	198	24.0	198
4-5	8.1	37.2	19.2	1.9	21.4	12.2	100.0	91.9	213	28.4	218
6-8	7.1	16.7	11.1	1.3	17.5	46.4	100.0	92.9	319	45.5	324
9-11	12.7	4.8	5.7	0.0	14.4	62.4	100.0	87.3	252	45.1	257
12-17	14.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	4.9	72.4	100.0	85.6	533	39.7	550
18-23	23.2	0.5	2.4	1.3	7.6	65.0	100.0	76.8	498	38.3	553
<4	5.7	60.2	11.4	1.2	16.3	5.2	100.0	94.3	323	19.7	323
<6	6.7	51.0	14.5	1.5	18.3	8.0	100.0	93.3	536	23.2	541
6-9	7.3	14.0	10.5	1.0	17.2	50.0	100.0	92.7	418	42.8	422
12-15	14.1	4.3	3.6	1.7	5.5	70.8	100.0	85.9	379	37.4	391
12-23	18.7	2.1	2.9	1.3	6.2	68.8	100.0	81.3	1,031	39.0	1,103
20-23	22.2	0.8	1.9	0.9	6.1	68.1	100.0	77.8	327	37.2	371

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding	Predo- minant breast-feeding ²	Number of chil- dren	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and	Number of chil- dren	Milk or milk pro- ducts ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3	Number of chil- dren	Breast milk, or milk pro- ducts ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3	Number of children
							minimum meal fre- quency					IYCF prac- tices ⁶					IYCF prac- tices ⁶	
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	340	7.8	40.2	6.4	297	*	*	*	*	24	98.5	8.3	42.1	6.1	320
9-11	na	na	na	264	16.5	26.1	5.6	220	(77.9)	(16.5)	(68.0)	(5.9)	32	97.2	16.5	31.4	5.6	252
12-17	na	na	na	550	22.9	35.9	8.7	456	81.6	27.6	78.6	6.7	76	97.4	23.5	42.0	8.5	532
18-23	na	na	na	508	27.3	37.9	12.0	382	73.1	38.0	78.2	10.5	112	93.9	29.7	47.0	11.7	495
Sex																		
Male	30.9	2.3	4.5	1,653	20.3	33.9	8.5	729	73.0	27.3	72.7	6.5	128	96.0	21.3	39.7	8.2	857
Female	27.3	2.6	4.9	1,395	19.3	38.1	8.8	626	81.5	31.2	78.3	9.3	119	97.1	21.2	44.5	8.9	745
Residence																		
Urban	24.6	(2.3)	4.8	992	22.6	38.6	11.2	408	78.1	29.1	71.8	11.7	88	96.1	23.8	44.5	11.3	496
Rural	32.4	2.5	4.7	2,056	18.6	34.6	7.5	947	76.5	29.2	77.4	5.7	159	96.6	20.1	40.8	7.3	1,106
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	28.6	*	5.6	636	14.7	32.2	6.1	296	(67.2)	(19.7)	(54.2)	(7.1)	49	95.3	15.4	35.3	6.3	345
<5 years complete	*	*	*	82	(27.4)	(29.1)	(6.1)	31	*	*	*	*	11	(84.5)	(30.3)	(39.6)	(7.1)	42
5-9 years complete	0.0	3.1	5.1	1,043	18.7	35.5	6.4	453	75.0	26.9	76.8	4.2	75	96.5	19.9	41.3	6.1	528
10-11 years complete	24.4	*	*	340	18.9	36.5	8.1	149	(74.6)	(46.1)	(76.5)	(19.9)	27	96.0	23.1	42.8	9.9	176
12 or more years complete	30.5	(2.2)	4.1	948	24.3	38.9	13.2	426	90.1	30.1	86.8	7.3	85	98.4	25.2	46.9	12.2	511
Religion																		
Hindu	0.0	2.6	4.8	2,376	21.5	35.4	9.3	1,070	82.7	30.5	79.7	6.2	188	97.4	22.8	42.1	8.9	1,258
Muslim	23.7	*	4.7	610	13.5	35.1	5.7	258	59.0	21.6	61.4	11.2	55	92.8	15.0	39.7	6.7	313

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—*Continued*

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding	Predo- minant breast-feeding ²	Number of chil- dren	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and		Milk or milk pro- ducts ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of chil- dren	Breast- milk, milk, pro- ducts ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3		Number of children
							minimum meal fre- quency	of chil- dren									IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of children	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	34.4	2.9	4.8	692	21.2	34.9	8.3	310	(73.9)	(29.0)	(70.4)	(3.0)	49	96.4	22.3	39.7	7.6		359
Scheduled tribe	0.0	*	*	115	(8.7)	(32.1)	(2.7)	48	*	*	*	*	7	(93.7)	(12.2)	(34.1)	(2.4)		54
Other backward class	24.4	(2.1)	5.2	850	19.7	36.3	7.8	362	67.4	21.5	67.0	8.2	84	93.9	20.1	42.1	7.9		446
Other	0.0	2.3	4.0	1,343	20.4	36.7	10.0	617	88.9	35.0	87.8	10.6	105	98.4	22.5	44.1	10.1		722
Total	31.0	2.4	4.7	3,049	19.8	35.8	8.6	1,355	77.1	29.2	75.4	7.8	247	96.5	21.2	41.9	8.5		1,602

Note: Total includes children belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Median duration are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth		Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³		
Almora	31.7	127	(44.1)	28	32.9	14.4	22.5	304
Bageshwar	34.0	53	(21.5)	14	25.1	26.3	27.2	131
Chamoli	45.3	75	*	12	33.7	17.9	22.3	189
Champawat	31.9	52	(60.0)	15	30.5	17.4	21.2	118
Dehradun	30.5	335	(69.0)	70	28.5	30.1	30.7	837
Garhwal	26.9	137	(59.9)	38	22.9	27.3	27.9	274
Hardwar	22.1	528	51.1	130	39.1	12.3	24.7	1,241
Nainital	33.5	171	48.5	37	32.1	9.0	17.0	454
Pithoragarh	27.8	90	(47.8)	29	30.6	20.6	16.6	208
Rudraprayag	51.6	46	*	7	29.9	18.4	25.9	107
Tehri Garhwal	36.1	138	(43.7)	33	30.1	46.9	44.2	297
Udham Singh Nagar	24.7	397	41.4	107	37.8	12.0	27.1	945
Uttarkashi	28.2	69	(68.7)	18	35.2	39.4	40.2	139
Uttarakhand	28.8	2,219	51.0	536	33.5	19.5	26.6	5,245

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	31.7	37.4	2.1	71.2	531
12-23	26.6	39.3	3.1	69.0	1,084
24-35	25.3	29.9	3.6	58.8	1,120
36-47	25.5	16.6	1.7	43.8	1,090
48-59	23.6	16.3	0.5	40.4	1,129
Sex					
Male	25.6	25.5	2.1	53.2	2,609
Female	26.3	28.1	2.4	56.8	2,345
Birth order¹					
1	27.0	24.9	1.6	53.5	1,805
2-3	26.3	26.3	2.2	54.8	2,346
4-5	24.2	31.3	3.8	59.2	497
6+	19.8	44.8	4.0	68.6	159
Residence					
Urban	28.4	28.0	2.9	59.3	1,572
Rural	24.8	26.2	1.9	52.8	3,381
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	25.4	35.4	3.3	64.2	1,108
<5 years complete	28.8	33.8	5.6	68.2	146
5-9 years complete	25.2	27.6	1.7	54.5	1,721
10-11 years complete	24.9	22.0	2.4	49.2	505
12 or more years complete	27.6	20.2	1.5	49.3	1,372
Religion					
Hindu	25.9	24.5	1.6	52.0	3,904
Muslim	26.2	35.8	4.7	66.6	966
Sikh	24.2	27.3	1.8	53.3	70
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	24.9	30.9	1.8	57.6	1,221
Scheduled tribe	31.5	27.9	2.3	61.7	227
Other backward class	26.5	33.0	4.0	63.5	1,289
Other	25.8	20.6	1.3	47.8	2,174
Don't know	(14.2)	(27.2)	(3.4)	(44.8)	42
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	26.1	26.9	2.2	55.2	4,806
Not interviewed but in the household	(13.7)	(23.8)	(5.3)	(42.7)	45
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	21.6	20.8	2.6	44.9	102

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.8	28.7	2.5	56.9	3,952
Living with one or neither parent	26.6	19.2	1.1	46.8	1,002
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	25.7	21.3	1.2	48.2	2,508
Mildly anaemic	28.0	29.9	2.7	60.6	1,609
Moderately/severely anaemic	24.0	39.3	4.5	67.8	670
Total	25.9	26.8	2.2	54.9	4,954
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.5	30.2	2.1	60.7	905

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	9.3	324	94.9	339
9-11	32.3	9.0	252	40.3	257	11.1	7.1	257	96.4	269
12-17	46.8	10.1	533	45.7	550	15.2	7.6	550	95.8	576
18-23	49.5	12.1	498	42.1	553	13.2	14.4	553	96.7	584
24-35	na	na	na	36.5	1,129	15.4	18.1	1,129	95.2	1,192
36-47	na	na	na	32.7	1,128	14.3	16.4	1,128	95.3	1,181
48-59	na	na	na	33.9	1,131	13.9	20.6	1,131	94.6	1,199
Sex										
Male	45.0	10.7	709	37.3	2,536	14.7	15.7	2,685	95.5	2,814
Female	45.0	10.6	574	36.5	2,212	13.6	15.5	2,387	95.2	2,525
Birth order										
1	44.0	9.2	443	40.3	1,823	17.0	18.4	1,949	95.8	1,913
2-3	46.3	11.8	665	36.9	2,277	13.1	14.7	2,435	95.0	2,449
4-5	40.8	9.9	124	27.1	485	11.5	12.7	520	96.3	522
6+	(46.7)	(10.7)	51	29.1	163	5.4	5.6	168	91.0	166
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	44.6	10.5	1,058	38.8	1,796	13.2	13.0	2,093	95.3	2,109
Not breastfeeding	47.0	11.6	225	35.7	2,952	14.9	17.4	2,979	95.3	2,939
Residence										
Urban	41.9	14.0	402	36.9	1,524	16.3	15.6	1,619	98.9	1,733
Rural	46.4	9.1	881	36.9	3,224	13.2	15.6	3,453	93.7	3,606

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	42.5	10.0	277	26.5	1,077	11.9	10.8	1,146	93.8	1,184
<5 years complete	(60.0)	(13.7)	36	23.7	144	4.9	12.6	150	93.8	157
5-9 years complete	42.2	9.6	437	36.9	1,694	11.9	13.8	1,785	93.9	1,821
10-11 years complete	45.0	12.7	142	38.4	507	13.9	22.7	541	94.8	555
12 or more years complete	48.5	11.2	391	46.3	1,326	19.9	19.2	1,450	98.6	1,515
Religion										
Hindu	46.6	10.0	1,007	39.2	3,752	14.9	16.4	4,008	95.2	4,170
Muslim	37.5	11.9	253	26.5	915	10.6	11.5	975	95.9	1,072
Sikh	*	*	20	46.5	68	19.1	20.0	74	96.4	80
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	45.2	10.0	287	34.2	1,152	12.6	14.6	1,224	94.7	1,295
Scheduled tribe	(47.5)	(10.9)	40	41.8	186	24.3	15.2	201	95.8	240
Other backward class	46.7	11.8	368	32.8	1,301	13.8	14.9	1,380	96.8	1,420
Other	44.9	10.3	568	41.3	2,039	14.8	16.6	2,196	94.8	2,337
Don't know	*	*	21	17.1	70	1.9	17.1	71	(93.6)	47
Total	45.0	10.7	1,283	36.9	4,748	14.2	15.6	5,072	95.4	5,339
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	51.5	10.5	281	12.8	978	4.1	8.3	1,051	69.3	1,127

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed, except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.6	5,410
Rural	93.5	9,676
Religion of household head		
Hindu	95.2	12,927
Muslim	95.8	1,839
Sikh	98.0	251
Other	100.0	69
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	95.0	3,293
Scheduled tribe	94.7	609
Other backward class	96.8	3,203
Other	94.9	7,893
Don't know	93.5	88
Total	95.3	15,086
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	71.0	2,591

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Almora	85.9	870
Bageshwar	94.8	402
Chamoli	85.6	578
Champawat	95.4	349
Dehradun	99.1	3,081
Garhwal	95.9	1,104
Hardwar	96.5	2,545
Nainital	95.1	1,273
Pithoragarh	94.6	770
Rudraprayag	87.0	385
Tehri Garhwal	97.3	956
Udham Singh Nagar	96.3	2,290
Uttarkashi	93.4	483
Uttarakhand	95.3	15,086

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	49.9	22.0	22.5	5.6	100.0	17,300
Pulses or beans	56.3	36.9	6.7	0.2	100.0	17,300
Dark green leafy vegetables	44.1	40.0	15.6	0.3	100.0	17,300
Fruits	17.6	32.3	48.9	1.2	100.0	17,300
Eggs	2.9	24.6	46.8	25.8	100.0	17,300
Fish	0.5	10.9	48.1	40.4	100.0	17,300
Chicken or meat	0.5	12.5	53.6	33.3	100.0	17,300
Fish or chicken or meat	0.8	15.5	51.8	31.9	100.0	17,300
Fried foods	5.8	38.9	51.7	3.7	100.0	17,300
Aerated drinks	5.4	23.4	64.4	6.8	100.0	17,300
MEN						
Milk or curd	52.2	35.0	11.3	1.4	100.0	1,990
Pulses or beans	52.0	42.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,990
Dark green leafy vegetables	31.2	59.7	8.7	0.3	100.0	1,990
Fruits	12.9	54.3	32.5	0.3	100.0	1,990
Eggs	2.9	35.3	48.3	13.5	100.0	1,990
Fish	1.2	17.7	48.3	32.9	100.0	1,990
Chicken or meat	0.8	23.7	55.4	20.1	100.0	1,990
Fish or chicken or meat	1.7	27.8	51.9	18.6	100.0	1,990
Fried foods	22.3	47.4	26.9	3.5	100.0	1,990
Aerated drinks	10.0	40.8	45.0	4.1	100.0	1,990

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	32.6	13.8	5.4	0.6	3,093	36.2	15.5	7.3	1.0	424
20-29	20.0	6.2	13.6	2.6	5,310	12.7	4.1	12.9	1.8	614
30-39	12.0	3.9	28.6	6.5	4,317	7.4	2.5	24.8	3.6	499
40-49	11.1	3.8	34.4	10.4	3,419	10.5	1.8	27.6	3.9	373
Marital status										
Never married	29.7	11.6	6.9	1.1	4,780	24.8	10.3	9.5	1.3	836
Currently married	13.5	4.4	26.0	6.4	10,773	9.0	1.9	24.3	3.5	1,058
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.6	5.9	29.1	8.0	586	*	*	*	*	16
Residence										
Urban	15.5	6.3	28.4	7.3	5,831	12.5	5.0	23.0	3.3	763
Rural	20.0	6.7	15.9	3.5	10,308	18.5	6.2	14.1	1.9	1,147
Schooling										
No schooling	18.2	6.2	21.3	4.5	3,484	14.7	6.4	11.2	0.0	148
<5 years complete	17.0	8.7	25.2	6.5	492	(34.6)	(8.3)	(16.1)	(3.0)	46
5-9 years complete	20.9	7.6	18.0	4.4	4,954	21.2	8.1	14.5	2.1	699
10-11 years complete	21.6	8.7	17.9	5.1	2,306	16.7	7.4	16.7	2.3	365
12 or more years complete	14.6	4.5	23.0	5.4	4,903	9.4	2.0	23.2	3.5	652
Religion										
Hindu	18.2	6.4	19.5	4.7	13,541	16.0	6.0	17.6	2.2	1,626
Muslim	20.8	8.4	24.4	5.3	2,274	18.2	4.6	16.9	3.7	259
Sikh	7.3	2.0	36.8	9.6	263	*	*	*	*	21
Other	7.5	0.0	18.9	3.9	61	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.5	8.4	16.2	4.0	3,724	18.3	6.4	16.5	1.7	420
Scheduled tribe	21.5	6.9	17.7	4.4	716	(19.2)	(2.9)	(12.8)	(1.7)	51
Other backward class	19.1	7.0	23.0	5.3	3,851	19.4	7.6	16.6	1.8	573
Other	15.6	5.5	21.4	5.3	7,710	12.7	4.4	19.2	3.3	864
Don't know	25.6	2.9	20.8	1.3	138	*	*	*	*	2
Total age 15-49	18.4	6.5	20.4	4.9	16,139	16.1	5.7	17.6	2.5	1,910
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.5	8.6	22.8	3.8	175
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.9	6.0	18.1	2.6	2,085
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.0	11.7	12.8	2.7	2,706	28.4	12.6	7.9	1.2	863

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	33.0	8.4	1.0	42.4	3,131	11.9	8.0	0.9	20.8	423
20-29	31.6	10.6	1.0	43.2	5,929	6.3	3.9	0.1	10.3	611
30-39	28.9	9.4	1.0	39.3	4,404	6.6	4.2	0.3	11.1	496
40-49	30.0	9.4	1.2	40.6	3,413	9.8	5.8	1.0	16.5	374
Marital status										
Never married	32.4	7.7	0.8	40.9	4,753	9.3	6.2	0.5	15.9	832
Currently married	30.4	10.3	1.1	41.8	11,540	7.6	4.4	0.5	12.5	1,056
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.8	12.3	0.9	41.0	585	*	*	*	*	14
Maternity status										
Pregnant	18.3	24.3	1.3	43.9	682	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	34.4	10.9	1.2	46.4	2,435	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	30.8	8.7	1.0	40.5	13,760	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	30.6	10.5	1.0	42.1	6,087	8.7	5.2	0.8	14.7	760
Rural	31.0	9.1	1.1	41.2	10,790	8.0	5.3	0.3	13.6	1,143
Schooling										
No schooling	31.0	11.5	1.6	44.2	3,604	8.7	6.4	0.0	15.1	147
<5 years complete	35.4	11.2	1.6	48.2	516	(13.4)	(6.4)	(2.9)	(22.6)	46
5-9 years complete	31.3	10.8	1.3	43.4	5,246	10.5	6.3	0.5	17.3	697
10-11 years complete	30.0	8.1	0.7	38.8	2,385	6.0	4.2	1.0	11.1	362
12 or more years complete	30.2	7.6	0.5	38.3	5,125	6.7	4.4	0.2	11.4	652
Religion										
Hindu	30.2	9.2	0.9	40.3	14,120	7.9	5.0	0.4	13.3	1,620
Muslim	35.0	11.6	1.6	48.2	2,419	10.5	5.8	1.1	17.4	258
Sikh	29.0	16.1	0.8	45.9	272	*	*	*	*	21
Other	32.5	7.6	0.0	40.2	66	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.2	11.1	1.1	43.4	3,903	7.6	4.9	0.0	12.5	417
Scheduled tribe	39.3	15.3	1.0	55.6	740	(4.8)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(16.7)	51
Other backward class	32.9	11.7	1.1	45.7	4,087	9.3	5.4	0.5	15.2	573
Other	28.6	7.3	0.9	36.9	7,999	8.2	4.9	0.8	13.9	860
Don't know	42.8	10.5	3.1	56.3	147	*	*	*	*	2
Total age 15-49	30.9	9.6	1.0	41.5	16,877	8.3	5.3	0.5	14.1	1,903
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	6.7	1.4	12.6	176
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	5.4	0.6	13.9	2,079
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	40.1	13.0	1.5	54.6	2,842	16.8	11.2	0.7	28.7	857

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl.

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Almora	39.7	281	25.2	906	24.8	9.2	870
Bageshwar	39.8	127	34.2	457	24.9	10.2	442
Chamoli	36.7	186	27.3	563	15.2	16.6	536
Champawat	40.1	110	30.2	388	20.5	17.1	376
Dehradun	50.2	797	41.5	3,338	16.1	24.4	3,201
Garhwal	50.0	274	36.0	1,155	16.6	17.4	1,121
Hardwar	71.0	1,119	55.2	3,180	20.7	24.0	2,991
Nainital	54.0	427	35.3	1,460	17.2	27.2	1,405
Pithoragarh	31.8	188	26.6	717	13.5	19.0	694
Rudraprayag	50.1	106	30.3	381	14.8	12.4	367
Tehri Garhwal	42.2	319	32.8	1,029	18.1	5.3	983
Udham Singh Nagar	64.6	873	52.3	2,771	19.1	24.8	2,646
Uttarkashi	47.9	146	34.8	532	16.9	11.5	506
Uttarakhand	54.9	4,954	41.5	16,877	18.4	20.4	16,139

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl.

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	86.9	94.2	69.3	82.2	69.7	77.9	31.1	32.2	74.9	79.8	981	752
15-19	85.1	92.1	63.8	80.0	66.1	74.8	30.9	27.6	73.3	76.4	517	440
20-24	89.0	97.3	75.4	85.4	73.7	82.2	31.3	38.7	76.7	84.5	464	312
25-29	86.9	96.7	70.6	84.6	65.5	78.7	30.9	43.5	76.1	84.1	477	327
30-39	78.0	96.5	65.8	86.7	65.9	85.5	28.0	41.0	69.6	85.5	675	516
40-49	68.6	92.7	53.2	79.5	53.7	77.9	23.1	32.9	59.5	81.2	560	396
Residence												
Urban	88.0	96.4	73.8	84.5	70.0	80.4	36.0	39.7	76.6	85.5	984	800
Rural	76.8	93.9	60.4	82.4	61.6	79.7	24.3	34.3	67.1	80.1	1,710	1,190
Schooling												
No schooling	54.1	82.3	38.9	71.9	35.9	70.6	8.8	17.8	43.2	65.7	522	153
<5 years complete	52.3	(81.0)	40.4	(58.5)	36.9	(55.5)	19.0	(15.5)	46.6	(63.5)	65	46
5-9 years complete	76.1	91.8	55.7	79.2	56.2	75.4	19.4	24.7	63.8	76.7	851	725
10-11 years complete	91.9	98.9	76.6	86.3	76.3	82.7	33.3	39.2	77.8	84.9	410	386
12 or more years complete	99.1	99.8	87.7	90.1	87.5	87.0	48.5	53.1	92.6	91.6	846	681
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	84.7	96.3	69.5	85.0	68.8	81.5	31.8	38.3	74.7	84.2	2,317	1,844
No	57.6	77.2	39.5	60.8	39.6	60.5	8.9	13.8	45.2	58.0	377	146
Marital status												
Never married	87.8	94.0	68.4	81.7	70.2	78.1	34.3	34.9	77.1	80.6	766	869
Currently married	78.6	95.8	64.5	84.5	62.5	81.4	26.3	37.6	68.2	83.8	1,823	1,106
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.9	*	56.0	*	61.8	*	27.0	*	64.0	*	105	16

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	79.9	96.8	63.0	86.6	66.0	83.4	30.3	36.8	73.4	83.9	268	314
Not been away	81.0	94.6	65.6	82.6	64.5	79.3	28.4	36.4	70.3	82.0	2,426	1,677
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	78.7	95.4	59.4	82.3	67.5	79.5	33.1	35.5	73.8	84.6	97	149
Not been away	81.0	94.9	65.5	83.3	64.6	80.0	28.4	36.6	70.4	82.1	2,596	1,842
Religion												
Hindu	81.9	95.6	66.7	83.9	66.8	81.2	31.2	38.4	72.1	83.1	2,263	1,690
Muslim	73.6	90.8	57.2	81.0	51.8	75.2	13.7	26.2	60.5	78.1	388	275
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	71.9	90.8	57.1	76.4	54.4	70.4	20.7	28.6	63.5	75.9	504	436
Scheduled tribe	79.6	(98.1)	63.4	(90.9)	76.3	(88.2)	32.5	(25.3)	72.1	(73.0)	86	53
Other backward class	79.7	95.2	61.2	82.3	57.2	80.3	22.0	34.6	65.4	80.0	741	597
Other	85.1	96.5	70.9	86.7	72.0	83.9	35.2	42.2	76.0	87.4	1,347	902
Total	80.9	94.9	65.3	83.2	64.7	80.0	28.6	36.5	70.6	82.3	2,693	1,990

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	83.9	83.1	88.4	57.6	37.8	853	90.4	81.5	83.2	73.9	52.9	708
15-19	84.4	84.5	90.1	54.0	35.8	440	87.8	79.8	81.1	74.7	51.6	405
20-24	83.4	81.7	86.5	61.4	39.9	413	93.8	83.7	85.9	72.9	54.8	303
25-29	80.5	85.0	84.5	60.8	38.5	415	93.5	90.1	92.3	73.3	63.2	316
30-39	79.5	79.4	84.9	57.6	34.5	526	92.3	84.6	89.1	72.7	56.4	498
40-49	82.7	83.9	86.6	59.9	39.9	384	92.2	82.1	88.2	75.8	56.6	367
Residence												
Urban	83.8	88.8	91.0	57.0	41.9	866	94.4	87.4	90.3	72.6	58.6	771
Rural	80.8	78.7	83.5	59.7	34.6	1,312	90.0	81.4	85.1	74.7	54.7	1,118
Schooling												
No schooling	78.3	76.5	80.2	57.6	32.4	282	89.9	71.7	73.2	69.7	45.1	126
<5 years complete	(71.6)	(70.3)	(85.1)	(63.2)	(27.0)	34	(84.6)	(61.7)	(58.3)	(69.4)	(31.2)	37
5-9 years complete	79.3	77.4	80.1	59.5	31.6	647	91.3	77.9	82.0	73.3	51.9	665
10-11 years complete	82.0	84.1	89.4	57.5	39.2	376	87.1	82.2	87.6	75.4	51.7	381
12 or more years complete	85.7	88.7	92.3	58.5	43.5	838	95.6	94.1	96.4	74.5	66.6	680
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	82.5	83.9	87.8	58.6	38.8	1,961	92.0	84.8	88.2	74.3	57.4	1,776
No	77.4	72.3	74.5	58.9	26.4	217	88.3	68.3	71.6	67.5	39.5	113
Marital status												
Never married	83.5	85.2	90.3	57.3	39.4	672	90.7	83.7	85.1	74.1	55.5	817
Currently married	81.4	81.6	84.7	58.9	36.6	1,432	92.6	83.9	88.8	73.5	56.7	1,059
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.7	81.8	86.9	64.4	38.1	74	*	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	82.1	83.2	87.0	58.2	37.8	1,852	92.2	85.5	88.6	74.4	57.8	1,617
Muslim	80.7	80.7	82.3	58.9	33.9	285	90.5	73.0	78.9	68.4	45.5	250
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	84.7	81.5	85.4	62.5	38.5	362	89.3	82.9	83.4	70.8	50.9	396
Scheduled tribe	72.4	79.0	81.7	42.8	23.5	68	(100.0)	(83.7)	(87.5)	(58.7)	(43.4)	52
Other backward class	79.7	82.1	86.1	57.5	36.6	590	89.5	78.2	80.3	75.8	53.8	569
Other	82.7	83.7	87.3	58.7	38.3	1,146	93.9	87.9	93.5	74.8	61.1	870
Total	82.0	82.7	86.5	58.6	37.5	2,179	91.8	83.8	87.2	73.9	56.3	1,889

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.9	0.2	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.7	3.3	0.4	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	6.2	0.7	2.9	8.6	0.5	3.6	7.7	0.6	3.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.6	0.2	1.2	3.1	0.4	1.5	2.9	0.3	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	405	597	1,002	653	1,062	1,715	1,058	1,659	2,717
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	(45.6)	*	46.4	48.4	*	49.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	25	4	29	56	6	62	81	10	91
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	436	690	1,125	692	1,213	1,905	1,128	1,902	3,030
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	na	na	1.4	na	na	0.9	na	na
Number of men	800	na	na	1,190	na	na	1,990	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	24.6	na	na	16.9	na	na	19.8	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	6.7	12.7	10.0	3.5	7.9	6.1	4.8	9.7	7.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.2	6.0	4.3	1.9	5.5	4.0	2.0	5.7	4.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.9	34.2	32.3	37.1	35.6	36.2	34.2	35.1	34.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.0
Number of respondents	800	984	1,784	1,190	1,710	2,900	1,990	2,693	4,684
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	84.7	94.1	90.2	84.2	89.7	87.4	84.3	91.3	88.4
	239	337	576	441	609	1,050	680	945	1,626

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	33.5	38.6	36.2	31.5	27.2	29.0	32.2	31.1	31.6
Percentage who know a condom source	85.4	58.3	70.6	84.3	48.8	63.8	84.7	52.1	66.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	16.0	24.3	20.5	19.3	30.5	25.8	18.1	28.4	23.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	0.9	9.7	5.7	1.2	5.7	3.8	1.1	7.0	4.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.0	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	33.6	31.4	32.4	39.6	35.2	37.1	37.4	33.9	35.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2
Number age 15-24	277	334	611	475	647	1,122	752	981	1,733
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	74.4	97.2	86.5	85.1	90.4	88.0	81.6	92.5	87.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	93	105	198	188	228	416	281	333	614
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(42.7)	29.9	34.4	33.6	22.4	25.9	36.5	24.6	28.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	44	83	128	92	204	296	137	287	424
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(56.7)	3.4	20.4	49.7	0.0	13.6	51.9	0.9	15.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	33	71	105	72	191	264	106	263	369
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(52.2)	*	(52.2)	(50.3)	*	(50.4)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	19	2	21	36	0	36	55	2	57
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	89.3	99.0	94.1	87.6	99.6	93.6	88.2	99.4	93.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	7.6	1.0	4.3	8.3	0.0	4.1	8.0	0.3	4.2
Number never married	260	253	514	437	445	882	697	699	1,396

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	205	198	11,522
Male	502	479	12,535
Age			
< 15	78	78	6,467
15-59	352	328	15,584
60 +	1,327	1,327	2,005
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	895	796	3,737
Other fuel	261	261	20,319
Total	360	344	24,056
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	191	174	22,623
Male	212	205	21,237
Age			
< 15	12	12	13,040
15-59	215	195	25,667
60 +	607	607	5,154
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	240	223	31,144
Other fuel	105	105	12,717
Total	201	189	43,861
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	196	182	34,145
Male	319	307	33,772
Age			
< 15	34	34	19,507
15-59	267	245	41,251
60 +	809	809	7,160
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	310	285	34,880
Other fuel	201	201	33,037
Total	257	244	67,917

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	94.3	3,250	67.7	61.1	91.9	10.4	3,065	96.1	440	69.8	71.5	97.4	12.8	423
20-34	94.3	8,397	65.8	61.7	93.2	9.8	7,916	97.4	894	68.5	79.1	96.6	9.0	871
35-49	92.6	5,653	60.4	60.7	93.7	9.5	5,237	96.4	656	71.8	76.4	98.4	7.4	633
Residence														
Urban	95.9	6,303	71.7	62.9	94.9	8.2	6,043	97.5	800	72.2	79.3	97.5	7.3	781
Rural	92.5	10,997	60.1	60.3	92.1	10.8	10,175	96.3	1,190	68.3	74.6	97.3	10.7	1,146
Schooling														
No schooling	87.7	3,692	45.4	52.0	88.7	10.4	3,239	94.9	153	59.3	62.4	93.7	16.2	145
<5 years complete	90.0	524	53.1	59.8	89.1	10.8	471	(92.9)	46	(54.1)	(66.6)	(96.4)	(18.6)	42
5-9 years complete	93.7	5,361	58.2	59.0	91.7	9.6	5,022	96.3	725	62.6	70.5	97.2	12.7	698
10-11 years complete	96.5	2,438	70.9	62.9	95.2	10.1	2,353	97.0	386	75.3	79.3	97.7	6.0	374
12 or more years complete	97.1	5,284	80.6	68.8	96.8	9.4	5,132	97.9	681	77.7	85.0	98.2	5.5	667
Religion														
Hindu	94.3	14,449	65.1	61.8	93.3	9.5	13,632	96.8	1,690	71.7	77.8	97.4	8.3	1,636
Muslim	90.5	2,504	60.5	57.7	91.9	11.1	2,268	96.6	275	60.7	68.0	96.9	16.2	266
Sikh	91.0	280	61.1	60.7	94.9	11.1	254	*	21	*	*	*	*	21
Other	95.5	67	66.7	72.4	95.6	14.9	64	*	4	*	*	*	*	4

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	93.9	4,006	60.9	62.3	92.4	7.4	3,761	94.2	436	71.4	82.1	95.7	9.6	411
Scheduled tribe	88.5	756	52.5	56.9	90.1	16.9	669	(94.3)	53	(64.0)	(62.5)	(94.9)	(22.1)	50
Other backward class	93.9	4,194	62.3	56.2	92.7	9.2	3,937	99.3	597	61.1	73.2	98.1	10.2	593
Other	94.3	8,191	68.5	64.0	94.3	10.7	7,722	96.5	902	75.3	77.0	97.7	7.7	870
Don't know	84.2	153	43.0	46.0	73.2	6.3	128	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Total	93.7	17,300	64.4	61.3	93.1	9.8	16,218	96.8	1,990	69.8	76.5	97.4	9.3	1,927

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	10.2	3,250	7.3	440
20-24	9.4	3,189	9.3	312
25-34	11.5	5,207	12.4	582
35-49	15.1	5,653	16.0	656
Residence				
Urban	10.9	6,303	11.3	800
Rural	12.7	10,997	12.4	1,190
Schooling				
No schooling	9.8	3,692	6.2	153
<5 years complete	11.7	524	(3.1)	46
5-9 years complete	10.6	5,361	8.7	725
10-11 years complete	13.5	2,438	11.6	386
12 or more years complete	14.5	5,284	17.5	681
Religion				
Hindu	13.3	14,449	13.1	1,690
Muslim	5.3	2,504	4.8	275
Sikh	9.3	280	*	21
Other	12.4	67	*	4
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	11.7	4,006	9.5	436
Scheduled tribe	11.2	756	(11.4)	53
Other backward class	9.0	4,194	8.3	597
Other	14.0	8,191	15.6	902
Don't know	1.4	153	*	2
Total age 15-49	12.0	17,300	12.0	1,990
Age 50-54	na	na	24.5	184
Total age 15-54	na	na	13.0	2,174

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	44.8	52.1	49.5
Government/municipal hospital	30.2	16.0	21.1
Government dispensary	3.3	2.2	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.9	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	8.0	20.2	15.8
PHC/additional PHC	1.8	10.9	7.6
Sub-centre	0.3	1.5	1.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.4	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.3	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.1	0.3
Private health sector	54.3	47.1	49.7
Private hospital	24.7	17.3	20.0
Private doctor/clinic	28.1	28.1	28.1
Private paramedic	0.5	1.0	0.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Traditional healer	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.7	0.5
Shop	0.1	0.5	0.3
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	18.8	19.8	19.5
Number of households	5,444	9,727	15,171
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	14.1	6.1	8.9
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	20.3	11.0	14.2
State health insurance scheme	27.9	24.6	25.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	21.0	52.9	41.8
Community health insurance programme	1.6	0.6	0.9
Other health insurance through employer	2.0	0.9	1.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.2	1.3	1.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.9	1.9	4.0
Other	4.2	1.8	2.6
Number of households	1,026	1,925	2,951

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Age												
15-19	305	381	471	334	23	3,250	312	0	0	676	0	440
20-34	601	698	1,163	612	91	8,397	119	269	124	699	0	894
35-49	3,163	1,753	2,900	1,646	141	5,653	1,552	1,946	182	2,486	0	656
Residence												
Urban	1,919	1,021	2,609	942	79	6,303	968	799	200	813	0	800
Rural	1,075	962	1,023	872	103	10,997	410	738	59	1,599	0	1,190
Schooling												
No schooling	1,844	1,470	1,227	1,348	34	3,692	0	4,287	0	3,620	0	153
<5 years complete	2,674	2,027	2,622	1,721	0	524	(5332)	(0)	(894)	(2852)	(0)	46
5-9 years complete	1,138	942	1,479	975	144	5,361	456	1,093	97	1,007	0	725
10-11 years complete	1,287	542	1,451	499	52	2,438	356	0	0	842	0	386
12 or more years complete	1,224	785	1,954	606	115	5,284	809	103	175	1,198	0	681
Marital status												
Never married	449	467	578	468	52	4,929	281	319	0	899	0	869
Currently married	1,712	1,130	1,977	1,055	117	11,775	921	1,122	145	1,604	0	1,106
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,592	2,365	2,640	1,339	0	596	*	*	*	*	*	16
Religion												
Hindu	1,264	962	1,594	883	105	14,449	679	718	112	1,161	0	1,690
Muslim	1,790	844	1,440	1,013	0	2,504	0	1,105	148	2,148	0	275
Sikh	2,902	3,222	2,895	445	431	280	*	*	*	*	*	21
Other	5,426	1,531	3,608	1,531	0	67	*	*	*	*	*	4

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,000	991	1,288	1,014	193	4,006	819	1,204	0	1,465	0	436
Scheduled tribe	1,711	1,165	632	1,898	205	756	(0)	(2655)	(0)	(2738)	(0)	53
Other backward class	1,521	1,221	1,549	1,178	29	4,194	192	891	68	1,850	0	597
Other	1,446	822	1,883	622	71	8,191	876	354	210	736	0	902
Don't know	2,569	1,985	933	0	0	153	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total age 15-49	1,382	983	1,601	898	94	17,300	634	763	116	1,283	0	1,990
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,826	2,729	0	4,169	0	184
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	904	929	106	1,527	0	2,174

na= Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	1.3	1.2	8.8	3,250
20-24	11.5	7.0	9.6	3,189
25-34	23.3	12.0	13.9	5,207
35-49	22.5	10.4	14.5	5,653
Residence				
Urban	19.3	10.0	14.8	6,303
Rural	15.2	7.6	11.0	10,997
Schooling				
No schooling	16.4	8.9	8.9	3,692
<5 years complete	21.9	14.9	13.5	524
5-9 years complete	16.7	8.3	11.4	5,361
10-11 years complete	12.6	6.1	12.4	2,438
12 or more years complete	18.3	8.9	15.6	5,284
Religion				
Hindu	17.2	8.5	12.7	14,449
Muslim	13.5	8.4	9.3	2,504
Sikh	19.2	11.5	17.7	280
Other	23.7	7.5	25.4	67
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	14.8	7.8	12.2	4,006
Scheduled tribe	10.5	7.0	9.4	756
Other backward class	14.8	8.5	11.2	4,194
Other	19.4	9.1	13.5	8,191
Don't know	6.6	4.2	3.3	153
Total	16.7	8.5	12.4	17,300

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	3.5	76.2	21.7	1.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	0.8	3,141
20-24	5.0	71.3	25.3	2.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.1	3,114
25-29	7.7	62.2	32.5	4.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	1.5	2,833
30-34	11.6	54.5	36.2	7.6	0.9	0.9	100.0	1.1	2,262
35-39	18.4	43.2	41.7	10.7	2.1	2.2	100.0	1.6	2,154
40-44	23.1	41.6	38.0	15.0	4.2	1.2	100.0	1.1	1,682
45-49	28.8	31.6	43.5	17.2	5.7	1.9	100.0	1.2	1,738
Residence									
Urban	13.4	55.9	33.0	8.1	1.9	1.1	100.0	1.0	6,107
Rural	11.2	58.9	32.2	6.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.3	10,816
Schooling									
No schooling	18.6	47.4	37.5	11.3	2.3	1.5	100.0	1.7	3,613
<5 years complete	18.0	47.2	37.9	12.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	1.8	520
5-9 years complete	10.6	60.7	31.3	6.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	1.2	5,260
10-11 years complete	9.4	63.6	28.9	5.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	1.1	2,394
12 or more years complete	9.4	60.6	31.4	6.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.8	5,136
Religion									
Hindu	11.5	58.1	32.6	7.0	1.5	0.8	100.0	1.1	14,146
Muslim	14.4	56.7	31.9	8.7	1.9	0.9	100.0	1.5	2,441
Sikh	13.9	55.0	34.6	6.2	2.6	1.7	100.0	1.4	271
Other	18.9	49.8	36.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	66
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.3	58.0	32.6	7.3	1.2	0.9	100.0	1.5	3,913
Scheduled tribe	17.7	53.2	33.3	9.8	2.0	1.7	100.0	1.3	741
Other backward class	12.6	58.0	31.8	7.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	1.2	4,098
Other	11.0	58.0	32.9	7.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	1.0	8,021
Don't know	12.8	64.4	26.7	7.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	3.8	149
Total	12.0	57.8	32.5	7.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	1.2	16,923

SBP=Systolic blood pressure; DBP=Diastolic blood pressure.

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.5	60.0	35.1	3.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.7	423
20-24	8.0	36.5	55.8	6.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	302
25-29	13.3	32.5	54.3	11.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	311
30-34	25.2	23.3	51.5	20.0	3.1	2.1	100.0	0.0	246
35-39	26.8	26.1	48.5	19.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	252
40-44	36.9	19.9	44.2	23.0	11.1	1.8	100.0	0.2	183
45-49	33.2	20.0	49.5	23.3	5.8	1.3	100.0	0.0	193
Residence									
Urban	21.5	30.3	49.4	15.1	4.3	0.9	100.0	0.0	763
Rural	16.2	37.7	46.6	12.3	2.6	0.8	100.0	0.4	1,145
Schooling									
No schooling	28.0	22.4	50.5	20.3	5.4	1.4	100.0	0.0	148
<5 years complete	(17.5)	(47.6)	(37.7)	(13.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46
5-9 years complete	14.4	39.4	46.6	10.8	2.3	0.9	100.0	0.3	698
10-11 years complete	18.8	36.7	44.8	14.1	4.0	0.3	100.0	0.4	365
12 or more years complete	20.1	30.5	50.5	14.3	3.6	1.0	100.0	0.1	652
Religion									
Hindu	19.2	35.0	46.6	14.0	3.5	0.9	100.0	0.3	1,624
Muslim	12.9	34.5	53.2	10.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	0.0	260
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.0	36.6	44.8	14.5	3.5	0.6	100.0	0.3	418
Scheduled tribe	(12.1)	(37.6)	(53.2)	(6.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	51
Other backward class	15.8	34.4	50.1	11.5	2.9	1.2	100.0	0.1	573
Other	20.0	33.9	47.3	14.6	3.5	0.8	100.0	0.1	865
Total age 15-49	18.3	34.7	47.7	13.4	3.3	0.8	100.0	0.2	1,909
Age 50-54	38.5	17.7	46.6	23.8	9.5	2.3	100.0	1.1	176
Total age 15-54	20.0	33.3	47.6	14.3	3.8	1.0	100.0	0.3	2,085

Note: Total includes men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP=Systolic blood pressure; DBP=Diastolic blood pressure.

¹A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.6	1.7	0.6	100.0	3,133
20-24	97.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	3,103
25-29	95.9	2.4	1.7	100.0	2,825
30-34	94.4	3.6	2.0	100.0	2,256
35-39	91.8	4.8	3.4	100.0	2,150
40-44	89.4	5.4	5.3	100.0	1,680
45-49	84.5	8.5	7.1	100.0	1,733
Residence					
Urban	93.9	3.3	2.9	100.0	6,085
Rural	93.9	3.9	2.2	100.0	10,794
Schooling					
No schooling	91.7	4.8	3.5	100.0	3,606
<5 years complete	93.0	4.2	2.8	100.0	516
5-9 years complete	94.0	3.9	2.1	100.0	5,248
10-11 years complete	94.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	2,386
12 or more years complete	95.2	2.6	2.1	100.0	5,123
Religion					
Hindu	93.9	3.7	2.5	100.0	14,122
Muslim	93.7	3.8	2.5	100.0	2,418
Sikh	95.6	2.4	2.0	100.0	274
Other	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	66
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.0	4.0	2.0	100.0	3,903
Scheduled tribe	92.9	3.7	3.4	100.0	740
Other backward class	94.3	3.2	2.5	100.0	4,085
Other	93.7	3.8	2.6	100.0	8,004
Don't know	94.2	3.1	2.6	100.0	147
Total	93.9	3.7	2.5	100.0	16,879

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	95.5	3.0	1.4	100.0	423
20-24	93.7	4.0	2.4	100.0	300
25-29	94.2	3.1	2.7	100.0	311
30-34	91.2	3.3	5.6	100.0	242
35-39	93.3	3.9	2.8	100.0	252
40-44	81.3	9.4	9.3	100.0	181
45-49	79.4	5.4	15.1	100.0	193
Residence					
Urban	90.2	3.8	6.0	100.0	760
Rural	91.8	4.4	3.7	100.0	1,142
Schooling					
No schooling	91.9	4.1	4.0	100.0	147
<5 years complete	(82.2)	(9.2)	(8.6)	100.0	46
5-9 years complete	92.8	3.7	3.5	100.0	695
10-11 years complete	91.3	3.4	5.3	100.0	362
12 or more years complete	89.8	4.8	5.4	100.0	652
Religion					
Hindu	90.7	4.4	4.9	100.0	1,619
Muslim	95.0	3.5	1.6	100.0	258
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	91.4	3.9	4.7	100.0	417
Scheduled tribe	(95.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Other backward class	93.5	3.6	2.8	100.0	573
Other	89.2	4.7	6.1	100.0	859
Total age 15-49	91.2	4.2	4.6	100.0	1,902
Age 50-54	79.9	8.4	11.7	100.0	176
Total age 15-54	90.2	4.5	5.2	100.0	2,078

Note: Total includes men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.2	13.6	14.3
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.9	1.7	1.4	15.9	24.3	20.9
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	4.6
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paanmasala</i> with tobacco	0.9	0.4	0.6	7.8	8.1	8.0
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.6	0.3	0.4	8.8	12.4	10.9
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	2.9	2.9	2.9	39.4	46.6	43.7
Drinks alcohol	0.5	0.2	0.3	33.7	36.2	35.2
Number of respondents	6,303	10,997	17,300	800	1,190	1,990
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	2.8
1-2	(17.1)	24.9	23.1	18.9	13.8	15.7
3-5	(51.2)	34.6	38.5	27.8	15.3	19.9
6-9	(1.6)	18.7	14.7	6.1	9.7	8.4
10 or more	(30.1)	21.7	23.7	40.6	56.8	50.9
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	58	190	248	217	375	592
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	(1.3)	9.2	7.3	8.0
About once a week	*	*	(58.6)	40.2	40.4	40.3
Less than once a week	*	*	(40.1)	50.6	52.2	51.6
Don't know	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	31	21	53	270	431	701

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	55.9	23.6	46.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	69.9	3,250
20-24	54.4	23.3	48.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	69.9	3,189
Residence								
Urban	40.5	28.0	54.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	78.9	2,247
Rural	63.0	21.0	44.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	65.0	4,193
Schooling								
No schooling	86.5	11.6	19.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	31.8	368
<5 years complete	77.6	11.2	21.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	35.4	127
5-9 years complete	68.2	19.5	36.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	56.7	2,212
10-11 years complete	54.4	25.5	51.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	75.6	1,392
12 or more years complete	37.1	28.5	61.5	1.5	0.0	0.7	86.8	2,340
Religion								
Hindu	51.7	24.2	50.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	73.3	5,201
Muslim	72.3	20.9	31.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	52.9	1,146
Sikh	38.6	14.8	74.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	86.2	71
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	59.8	22.2	43.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	65.7	1,598
Scheduled tribe	59.5	16.0	49.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	65.8	289
Other backward class	65.5	21.8	39.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	1,735
Other	45.2	25.9	55.2	1.6	0.0	1.1	78.8	2,752
Don't know	69.0	23.5	24.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	66
Total	55.2	23.4	47.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	69.9	6,440

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent.

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	13.3	517	60.7	1.3	0.0	38.0	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0	69
20-24	17.7	464	71.0	1.4	0.8	26.7	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	82
25-29	19.2	477	71.1	5.0	4.3	19.7	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	92
30-34	22.3	357	73.2	1.2	0.5	25.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	79
35-39	26.5	318	75.6	3.3	2.7	18.3	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	84
40-44	26.1	282	76.9	4.9	1.1	17.1	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0	74
45-49	27.2	278	72.7	6.2	1.1	20.0	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	76
Total	20.6	2,693	71.8	3.4	1.6	23.3	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0	555
MEN											
15-19	21.0	440	92.1	0.0	1.1	6.8	100.0	27.7	72.3	100.0	93
20-24	58.6	312	92.0	2.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	183
25-29	86.0	327	94.6	3.1	0.4	1.9	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	281
30-34	94.2	255	91.6	2.8	0.6	5.0	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	240
35-39	97.3	261	92.4	4.7	0.2	2.8	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	254
40-44	98.1	199	89.9	5.7	1.1	3.3	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	195
45-49	94.5	196	91.9	3.9	0.5	3.8	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	186
Total	71.9	1,990	92.2	3.5	0.5	3.8	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0	1,431

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	93.7	66	75.4	405	(56.9)	41	*	9	85.7	237	*	7
30-39	93.3	110	77.1	406	27.2	74	(71.8)	46	83.1	441	(54.1)	41
40-49	95.3	93	82.9	298	29.8	67	(84.1)	62	83.6	355	(46.5)	60
Residence												
Urban	98.2	104	80.3	453	23.4	72	(83.2)	51	86.8	425	(45.0)	49
Rural	91.5	165	76.2	669	42.4	109	75.9	66	81.8	608	53.2	58
Schooling												
No schooling	91.8	96	74.3	316	27.3	71	*	17	85.1	121	*	15
<5 years complete	*	15	(81.7)	41	*	15	*	6	(75.2)	30	*	6
5-9 years complete	91.8	66	76.6	340	(53.2)	40	(70.1)	31	81.4	378	(59.8)	29
10-11 years complete	*	24	81.7	117	*	14	*	25	87.5	166	*	23
12 or more years complete	97.8	68	80.8	307	(40.4)	41	(76.6)	38	85.1	338	(70.8)	33
Religion												
Hindu	94.3	249	78.0	959	34.8	171	79.3	113	85.4	869	51.7	102
Muslim	*	19	76.9	152	*	10	*	4	75.6	153	*	4
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	91.3	71	73.9	240	28.0	54	(79.6)	26	87.4	222	(65.6)	23
Scheduled tribe	*	19	(91.2)	46	*	13	*	10	*	27	*	10
Other backward class	95.3	57	79.4	350	(43.3)	40	*	21	80.6	322	*	19
Other	95.0	120	77.6	477	32.0	73	(82.4)	61	84.5	461	(48.2)	56
Total	94.1	269	77.8	1,122	34.9	182	79.1	117	83.9	1,033	49.4	107

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	11.8	73.7	13.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	31.5	60.9	7.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.7	77.0	12.4	1.2	1.8	100.0	12.7	79.7	6.2	1.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.7	77.1	12.0	0.8	1.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	13.1	67.3	17.7	1.1	0.8	100.0	36.2	55.8	7.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.9	70.2	17.1	3.3	1.5	100.0	17.0	77.5	3.7	1.6	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.8	70.0	15.9	3.0	1.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	12.6	69.6	16.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	34.3	57.8	7.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.8	72.7	15.4	2.5	1.6	100.0	15.3	78.4	4.7	1.5	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.4	72.6	14.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision		
Age												
15-19	(67.4)	(63.2)	(78.8)	(63.2)	(18.6)	26	*	*	*	*	1	
20-24	76.3	77.3	76.3	65.8	12.7	256	94.9	84.2	82.4	3.3	54	
25-29	80.0	77.0	76.3	66.8	13.0	416	95.7	94.0	90.8	1.1	195	
30-39	81.8	79.4	82.9	71.7	10.1	627	91.6	94.8	88.2	1.8	473	
40-49	88.3	87.3	88.6	81.4	6.3	499	90.6	93.7	87.4	3.1	384	
Residence												
Urban	85.5	84.7	85.8	77.4	7.4	661	92.4	92.4	87.5	2.6	441	
Rural	80.4	78.1	79.8	69.4	11.8	1,161	92.0	94.5	88.4	1.9	665	
Schooling												
No schooling	80.3	77.9	78.5	69.7	13.0	461	87.8	98.0	87.4	1.6	127	
<5 years complete	84.4	79.0	81.3	74.1	11.2	55	(90.5)	(94.2)	(84.7)	(0.0)	31	
5-9 years complete	79.5	77.3	82.3	70.2	11.2	558	91.7	92.5	86.9	2.7	407	
10-11 years complete	84.1	83.4	80.9	73.2	8.4	213	92.5	94.5	89.1	2.1	185	
12 or more years complete	85.7	85.1	85.0	76.1	7.3	536	94.2	93.0	89.3	2.1	355	
Employment (past 12 months)												
Employed	81.0	81.1	83.5	71.2	9.0	370	92.6	94.0	88.6	2.0	1,069	
Employed, for cash	84.4	87.1	88.3	78.3	6.8	269	92.4	93.8	88.3	2.1	1,033	
Employed, not for cash	72.0	65.0	70.4	52.3	14.9	101	(98.9)	(98.7)	(97.6)	(0.0)	36	
Not employed	82.5	80.4	81.6	72.6	10.5	1,453	(78.4)	(86.0)	(71.7)	(7.3)	37	

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	75.4	74.2	78.1	65.2	14.4	165	95.7	86.8	86.8	4.3	104
1-2	82.9	80.9	81.0	72.4	10.4	902	92.4	93.6	88.1	2.1	565
3-4	84.3	82.2	86.3	74.9	7.2	602	90.1	95.7	88.1	2.3	350
5+	77.6	78.0	74.5	68.5	16.1	155	94.4	94.3	88.7	0.0	87
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	85.3	85.9	86.4	77.7	7.3	920	91.6	94.2	88.3	2.5	551
Non-nuclear	79.0	75.0	77.5	66.7	13.1	903	92.6	93.2	87.7	1.9	555
Religion											
Hindu	81.8	80.7	82.5	72.3	10.2	1,550	91.5	93.7	87.5	2.3	929
Muslim	83.9	77.3	77.7	71.0	11.3	245	95.3	93.0	90.0	1.6	162
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	76.6	73.7	76.6	65.6	15.1	335	93.0	94.8	89.2	1.4	234
Scheduled tribe	97.8	89.3	85.9	79.1	0.0	61	*	*	*	*	27
Other backward class	82.3	79.9	81.5	73.8	11.5	501	95.9	92.3	89.9	1.6	338
Other	83.2	82.6	83.7	73.3	8.5	912	89.0	94.2	86.1	2.8	505
Total	82.2	80.5	82.0	72.3	10.2	1,823	92.1	93.7	88.0	2.2	1,106

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Age						
15-19	28.2	42.4	21.7	0.3	40.9	517
20-24	47.4	52.7	20.8	2.5	54.5	464
25-29	53.2	65.3	19.5	2.7	63.8	477
30-39	57.5	61.4	24.4	5.1	70.7	675
40-49	60.4	69.2	23.9	4.7	81.3	560
Residence						
Urban	54.7	65.5	23.9	4.1	70.6	984
Rural	47.2	54.6	21.4	2.7	58.9	1,710
Schooling						
No schooling	43.9	47.8	16.9	4.5	64.4	522
<5 years complete	42.1	49.5	16.7	5.1	67.3	65
5-9 years complete	41.5	46.8	17.6	2.3	52.0	851
10-11 years complete	50.5	60.0	23.6	2.0	60.1	410
12 or more years complete	62.6	77.0	30.2	3.8	74.8	846
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	63.0	68.1	32.9	6.4	69.7	555
Employed, for cash	65.7	72.2	35.3	7.0	76.0	417
Employed, not for cash	54.8	55.8	25.7	4.5	50.6	138
Not employed	46.6	56.1	19.5	2.4	61.5	2,138
Number of living children						
0	38.5	50.3	23.4	2.0	49.2	936
1-2	59.8	67.1	22.5	3.3	69.7	952
3-4	51.6	60.2	21.0	3.5	72.0	640
5+	52.2	49.4	19.4	9.0	70.7	166

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—*Continued*

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	51.3	60.8	22.6	3.7	66.2	1,489
Non-nuclear	48.3	55.7	21.9	2.6	59.5	1,205
Religion						
Hindu	51.6	62.2	23.9	3.4	65.9	2,263
Muslim	39.4	34.6	14.4	2.7	44.7	388
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.0	50.5	18.9	4.6	54.5	504
Scheduled tribe	33.4	49.0	23.5	0.0	71.0	86
Other backward class	43.4	47.4	16.6	2.9	54.7	741
Other	57.1	68.8	26.5	3.2	70.8	1,347
Total	50.0	58.5	22.3	3.2	63.2	2,693

Note: Total includes women belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	15.3	13.3	27.9	517	96.1	144	21.7	15.5	440
20-24	23.6	18.9	66.4	464	85.9	308	31.9	23.2	312
25-29	30.9	23.8	68.3	477	79.2	326	38.1	28.5	327
30-34	31.7	24.3	67.5	357	65.4	241	62.3	47.1	255
35-39	30.4	22.6	63.4	318	61.1	202	69.3	48.9	261
40-44	40.3	28.3	48.8	282	61.9	137	83.7	62.3	199
45-49	40.3	28.4	48.1	278	53.6	134	88.5	75.1	196
Residence									
Urban	26.4	16.8	63.5	984	79.4	625	49.3	32.4	800
Rural	29.9	24.7	50.7	1,710	69.5	867	50.9	41.5	1,190
Religion									
Hindu	28.8	22.0	58.1	2,263	76.1	1,314	49.2	38.8	1,690
Muslim	28.4	20.1	36.2	388	47.5	140	54.6	30.5	275
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	27.7	18.4	37.1	504	61.4	187	54.1	36.8	436
Scheduled tribe	42.4	32.9	47.3	86	(57.5)	40	(38.5)	(30.1)	53
Other backward class	27.1	21.8	46.4	741	65.8	344	47.2	33.7	597
Other	28.7	22.4	67.9	1,347	80.1	915	51.0	41.6	902
Schooling									
No schooling	36.8	29.6	31.3	522	6.8	164	70.2	41.4	153
<5 years complete	28.3	19.5	27.8	65	*	18	(50.0)	(39.8)	46
5-9 years complete	26.8	20.5	44.1	851	55.4	375	49.2	36.4	725
10-11 years complete	20.4	14.2	55.9	410	86.1	229	48.7	37.0	386
12 or more years complete	29.6	22.2	83.5	846	96.5	706	47.7	39.0	681
Total age 15-49	28.7	21.8	55.4	2,693	73.7	1,492	50.2	37.9	1,990
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.5	67.8	184
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	53.9	40.4	2,174

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions and women/men don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	11.0	6.9	9.0	9.5	10.4	8.0
She neglects the house or children	13.1	7.5	12.1	9.2	12.8	8.2
She argues with him	12.3	10.7	10.9	13.9	11.9	12.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.7	4.2	5.5	5.3	7.0	4.6
She doesn't cook properly	8.5	5.2	8.0	6.4	8.3	5.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	10.8	13.6	8.7	16.9	10.2	15.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	16.6	17.1	17.1	20.4	16.7	18.5
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	27.3	28.0	26.1	33.1	26.9	30.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	93.9	87.7	89.4	83.4	92.6	85.8
Knows her husband has sex with other women	92.4	72.6	88.0	70.0	91.1	71.5
Is tired or not in the mood	92.5	80.3	87.5	77.1	91.1	78.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	88.0	65.7	83.2	60.8	86.6	63.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.0	8.2	7.1	9.5	4.1	8.8
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	10.2	na	12.4	na	11.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.7	na	5.4	na	4.4
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.2	na	4.1	na	4.1
Have sex with another woman	na	4.6	na	4.4	na	4.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.1	na	1.5	na	1.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	86.2	na	83.6	na	85.1
Number of respondents	1,928	1,122	766	869	2,693	1,990

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	26.2	34.4	82.7	55.9	76.5	517	440
20-24	29.1	36.4	86.7	65.5	77.4	464	312
25-29	26.6	27.0	86.7	67.2	83.6	477	327
30-39	24.9	30.6	88.2	63.3	86.1	675	516
40-49	28.5	23.0	88.2	68.0	88.0	560	396
Residence							
Urban	21.5	23.5	89.2	70.7	86.1	984	800
Rural	30.1	34.8	85.1	58.8	80.2	1,710	1,190
Schooling							
No schooling	39.2	38.0	82.9	59.1	87.3	522	153
<5 years complete	31.5	(40.3)	86.0	(57.0)	(73.4)	65	46
5-9 years complete	30.5	38.9	85.1	56.1	80.1	851	725
10-11 years complete	24.1	24.3	87.3	63.0	80.9	410	386
12 or more years complete	16.8	22.0	90.1	73.3	85.6	846	681
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	35.4	30.7	81.9	63.3	84.5	555	1,431
Employed, for cash	33.0	30.9	83.5	62.6	84.6	417	1,370
Employed, not for cash	42.6	26.7	77.1	79.1	81.4	138	61
Not employed	24.7	29.0	87.8	64.2	77.7	2,138	559
Marital status							
Never married	26.1	33.1	83.2	60.8	79.2	766	869
Currently married	27.3	27.9	88.0	65.9	85.4	1,823	1,106
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	26.1	*	87.8	*	*	105	16

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	25.4	33.0	84.0	62.4	78.9	936	975
1-2	22.9	24.9	88.6	66.2	87.5	952	570
3-4	33.1	29.6	87.9	63.8	84.9	640	358
5+	34.8	36.9	84.6	59.8	81.8	166	88
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	26.8	29.1	87.4	66.4	84.1	1,489	1,067
Non-nuclear	27.1	31.5	85.6	60.3	80.8	1,205	923
Religion							
Hindu	25.8	28.2	86.2	63.8	82.5	2,263	1,690
Muslim	34.1	43.5	88.0	61.5	82.2	388	275
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	37.5	34.0	83.0	59.8	78.4	504	436
Scheduled tribe	34.4	(36.4)	89.3	(60.2)	(62.6)	86	53
Other backward class	29.4	35.6	87.2	65.4	82.0	741	597
Other	20.6	24.5	87.7	64.4	86.1	1,347	902
Total	26.9	30.2	86.6	63.6	82.6	2,693	1,990

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	12.7	7.3	11.1
Sexual violence only	0.6	0.5	0.6
Physical and sexual violence	2.6	0.2	1.9
Physical or sexual violence	15.9	8.0	13.6
Number of women	1,231	505	1,736
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	78.6	(0.0)	65.4
Former husband	1.8	(0.0)	1.5
Father/step-father	5.2	(36.5)	10.4
Mother/step-mother	14.0	(55.9)	21.0
Sister/brother	7.3	(12.5)	8.2
Daughter/son	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other relative	2.3	(8.1)	3.3
Current boyfriend	0.0	(2.3)	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother in-law	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Father in-law	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other in-law	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Teacher	3.7	(44.5)	10.5
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	1.1	(0.0)	0.9
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	188	38	226
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(93.4)	*	86.2
Former husband	(4.8)	*	4.4
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	0.0
Father/step-father	(0.0)	*	0.0
Brother/step-brother	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other relative	(1.9)	*	1.7
In-law	(0.0)	*	0.0
Own friend/acquaintance	(0.0)	*	2.0
Family friend	(0.0)	*	0.0
Teacher	(0.0)	*	5.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	40	3	43

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.3	143
25-29	1.1	264
30-39	2.6	427
40-49	0.5	333
Residence		
Urban	1.1	419
Rural	1.5	754
Marital status		
Currently married	1.3	1,112
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.8	61
Number of living children		
0	0.0	51
1-2	0.4	620
3-4	2.6	401
5+	3.1	100
Schooling		
No schooling	3.1	305
<5 years complete	(0.0)	42
5-9 years complete	1.4	353
10-11 years complete	0.0	145
12 or more years complete	0.5	327
Religion		
Hindu	1.0	1,004
Muslim	4.0	155
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.0	243
Scheduled tribe	(2.4)	37
Other backward class	1.5	317
Other	1.0	566
Total	1.4	1,172

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	12.2	1.5	6.3	7.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	4.2	0.7	2.3	3.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.2	0.6	1.8	2.4
Slapped her	10.2	0.9	5.3	6.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.5	0.4	1.2	1.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.0	0.5	0.8	1.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	3.0	1.3	1.4	2.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	5.1	1.4	2.7	4.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.7	0.9	1.9	2.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.1	0.3	1.4	1.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	2.4	0.4	1.5	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.7	2.4	6.3	8.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.4	0.4	1.5	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	14.5	3.3	6.9	10.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.4
Number of ever-married women	1,231	1,231	1,231	1,231

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	3.3	11.4	0.3	11.4	13.2	174
25-29	4.6	11.5	2.8	12.0	12.8	277
30-39	6.1	13.1	4.8	14.3	15.8	431
40-49	5.1	12.3	2.3	12.5	15.4	339
Residence						
Urban	4.5	11.8	3.3	12.1	13.6	441
Rural	5.4	12.4	2.8	13.1	15.0	790
Schooling						
No schooling	9.1	20.9	6.2	21.8	24.8	308
<5 years complete	(8.5)	(18.5)	(4.2)	(18.5)	(24.1)	42
5-9 years complete	3.9	13.4	3.0	14.0	14.8	360
10-11 years complete	2.0	10.9	1.6	10.9	11.3	152
12 or more years complete	3.8	3.5	0.7	4.0	5.9	368
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	3.5	9.7	2.4	10.4	11.6	960
Employed for cash	8.9	22.8	5.2	23.0	25.4	193
Employed not for cash	15.0	16.2	4.5	16.2	23.5	78
Marital status						
Currently married	4.8	11.8	2.6	12.4	14.2	1,167
Widowed	6.6	16.2	8.1	16.2	17.0	57
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	4.7	11.5	2.6	12.1	14.0	1,150
0-4 years	5.3	7.1	0.0	7.1	9.5	245
5-9 years	2.0	15.4	3.0	16.0	16.2	201
10+ years	5.3	12.0	3.3	12.8	14.9	705
Married more than once	(12.8)	(33.9)	(9.1)	(33.9)	(33.9)	18
Number of living children						
0	3.5	2.9	0.2	3.2	5.9	110
1-2	4.4	10.5	2.0	10.9	12.3	620
3-4	5.9	13.7	4.4	14.6	17.1	401
5+	7.7	26.6	6.8	26.6	27.6	100
Household structure²						
Nuclear	5.1	14.4	4.1	15.2	16.9	622
Non-nuclear	5.0	9.9	1.9	10.2	12.1	609
Religion						
Hindu	4.8	11.1	3.1	11.7	13.7	1,057
Muslim	6.7	19.7	2.4	20.0	20.8	160

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.5	16.2	5.2	16.9	18.5	249
Scheduled tribe	(5.8)	(21.3)	(3.7)	(21.3)	(23.7)	39
Other backward class	3.5	15.6	3.7	16.4	17.5	332
Other	5.4	8.2	1.7	8.6	10.9	602
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	14.9	35.2	10.8	38.2	43.5	99
No	4.1	9.5	2.4	9.8	11.4	1,043
Don't know	5.5	17.6	1.1	18.2	19.2	88
Total	5.1	12.2	3.0	12.7	14.5	1,231

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women age 15-19, divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Sikh religion and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	8.3	18.4	4.6	20.4	22.1	128
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(8.7)	23
5-9 years complete	8.6	18.7	5.4	19.1	21.9	412
10-11 years complete	2.0	10.6	1.2	10.8	12.5	218
12 or more years complete	2.6	5.2	1.3	5.7	6.9	442
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.5	6.7	0.9	7.2	8.6	810
Drinks/never gets drunk	1.6	12.0	0.0	12.0	13.6	54
Gets drunk sometimes	6.1	19.3	3.3	19.5	22.7	304
Gets drunk often	23.2	47.7	30.5	51.7	53.1	63
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife is same age	(0.0)	(10.8)	(6.1)	(10.8)	(10.8)	36
Wife 1-4 years younger	4.9	11.3	2.8	12.3	14.6	560
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.2	12.3	2.2	12.4	13.9	450
Wife 10+ years younger	5.5	13.5	2.8	14.1	15.3	103
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	4.8	14.1	3.7	14.4	16.3	660
Wife has more schooling	5.6	6.7	1.6	7.4	10.1	269
Both have equal schooling	3.2	8.5	0.9	8.6	9.4	211
Neither attended school	9.5	24.3	7.1	27.3	28.3	83
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	1.8	5.8	1.0	5.9	6.7	681
1-2	5.7	17.6	3.1	18.4	20.4	433
3-4	17.0	24.7	8.0	27.4	34.3	104
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	9.4	15.8	7.1	18.3	18.9	108
1-2	4.3	13.4	5.7	14.1	14.8	207
3	4.4	11.0	1.3	11.3	13.5	852
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	2.9	8.5	2.1	8.9	10.1	911
1-2	10.6	26.1	6.8	27.0	30.8	160
3-4	16.9	22.5	5.9	23.5	29.8	80
5-6	6.4	19.5	2.1	19.5	21.4	47
7	(6.8)	(10.3)	(2.4)	(12.0)	(12.0)	33

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(8.9)	36
1-2	7.3	21.6	8.1	22.6	23.9	106
3	5.0	11.4	2.6	11.9	13.8	1,088
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	19.2	39.2	19.5	41.6	44.3	122
Sometimes	3.3	10.6	1.0	11.0	12.7	779
Never	3.9	5.8	1.4	6.1	7.8	330
Total	5.1	12.2	3.0	12.7	14.5	1,231

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women who are older than their husband and women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money.

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	27.5	1.2	7.3	6.8	28.8	150
In the past 12 months	28.3	1.0	7.0	8.7	30.2	96
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	(28.8)	(2.2)	(12.7)	(12.7)	(28.8)	37
In the past 12 months	(23.7)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(13.9)	(23.7)	34
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	26.3	1.1	7.0	6.5	27.5	157
In the past 12 months	25.5	0.9	6.3	7.9	27.2	106
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	(35.5)	(2.7)	(15.7)	(15.7)	(35.5)	30
In the past 12 months	(34.7)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(20.4)	(34.7)	23

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	78.3	*	(61.2)	80.4	(55.5)	76.1
Never sought help but told someone	12.8	*	(16.8)	12.2	(16.1)	12.9
Sought help	8.8	*	(21.9)	7.4	(28.5)	11.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	193	10	33	196	40	236
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	*	*	*	(61.9)	*	(66.7)
Husband's family	*	*	*	(32.3)	*	(18.1)
Current/former husband	*	*	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	*	*	*	(0.0)	*	(3.3)
Friend	*	*	*	(13.0)	*	(9.7)
Neighbour	*	*	*	(0.0)	*	(7.0)
Religious leader	*	*	*	(1.5)	*	(0.9)
Doctor/medical personnel	*	*	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Police	*	*	*	(2.8)	*	(1.6)
Lawyer	*	*	*	(8.3)	*	(4.7)
Social service organization	*	*	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	*	(4.0)	*	(4.8)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	17	2	7	15	11	26

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where

h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Uttarakhand, there were 731 clusters. Hence, 731 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where

r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 731 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 730 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Uttarakhand as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Post-neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.873	0.010	4,510	4,510	2.020	0.011	0.853	0.893
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.613	0.010	4,510	4,510	1.419	0.017	0.592	0.633
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.002	4,506	4,506	1.539	0.002	0.987	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	998.103	12.367	8,904	8,812	1.179	0.012	973.369	1022.836
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.180	0.007	8,069	8,030	1.637	0.038	0.166	0.194
Urban residence	0.301	0.009	4,804	4,804	1.339	0.029	0.283	0.318
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.123	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.743	0.067	0.107	0.140
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.234	0.012	4,804	4,804	1.968	0.051	0.210	0.258
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.190	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.372	0.041	0.174	0.205
Currently married	0.759	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.280	0.010	0.743	0.775
Married before age 18	0.356	0.010	4,058	4,077	1.368	0.029	0.336	0.377
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.641	0.014	3,646	3,645	1.763	0.022	0.613	0.669
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.428	0.012	3,646	3,645	1.470	0.028	0.404	0.452
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.213	0.012	3,646	3,645	1.843	0.059	0.188	0.238
Currently using pill	0.263	0.009	3,646	3,645	1.229	0.034	0.245	0.281
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.006	0.001	3,646	3,645	1.157	0.251	0.003	0.009
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.019	0.002	3,646	3,645	1.104	0.133	0.014	0.023
Currently using female sterilization	0.139	0.007	3,646	3,645	1.230	0.051	0.125	0.153
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.401	0.014	1,610	1,588	1.181	0.036	0.372	0.430
Unmet need for family planning	0.107	0.008	3,646	3,645	1.567	0.075	0.091	0.123
Want no more children	0.696	0.009	3,646	3,645	1.167	0.013	0.678	0.714
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.005	3,646	3,645	1.173	0.070	0.061	0.081
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.643	0.021	1,169	1,146	1.459	0.032	0.602	0.685
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.134	0.014	1,169	1,146	1.343	0.101	0.107	0.161
Birth registration	0.916	0.011	1,352	1,304	1.258	0.012	0.895	0.937
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.809	0.016	1,330	1,288	1.303	0.020	0.776	0.842
Institutional delivery	0.799	0.017	1,330	1,288	1.303	0.021	0.766	0.832
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.630	0.021	1,169	1,146	1.465	0.033	0.588	0.671
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.090	0.011	1,169	1,146	1.344	0.126	0.068	0.113
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.707	0.039	124	119	0.924	0.055	0.630	0.784
Children with diarrhoea	0.049	0.008	1,292	1,253	1.238	0.154	0.034	0.064
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.463	0.071	65	61	1.109	0.153	0.321	0.604
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.657	0.075	65	61	1.240	0.115	0.506	0.808
Child received BCG vaccination	0.824	0.031	254	245	1.273	0.038	0.762	0.886
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.711	0.034	254	245	1.178	0.048	0.642	0.779
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.701	0.035	254	245	1.207	0.050	0.631	0.772
Child received measles vaccination	0.697	0.032	254	245	1.076	0.045	0.634	0.760
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.544	0.035	254	245	1.086	0.063	0.475	0.613
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.545	0.036	254	245	1.141	0.067	0.472	0.617
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.628	0.022	1,107	1,070	1.427	0.035	0.584	0.672
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.243	0.015	1,207	1,152	1.145	0.061	0.214	0.273
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.168	0.012	1,207	1,152	1.123	0.074	0.143	0.193
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.241	0.015	1,207	1,152	1.171	0.062	0.211	0.271
Children with any anaemia	0.483	0.019	1,079	1,029	1.169	0.038	0.446	0.520
Women with any anaemia	0.545	0.010	4,650	4,634	1.348	0.018	0.525	0.565
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.189	0.008	4,536	4,537	1.309	0.040	0.174	0.205
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.161	0.007	4,536	4,537	1.307	0.044	0.147	0.176
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.852	0.016	955	942	1.376	0.019	0.820	0.883
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.280	0.023	955	942	1.559	0.081	0.235	0.326
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.270	0.024	714	714	1.472	0.091	0.221	0.319
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.071	0.070	48,859	48,959	1.784	0.034	1.931	2.212
Neonatal mortality	28.134	2.752	5,882	5,913	1.148	0.098	22.629	33.638
Post-neonatal mortality	11.836	1.611	5,891	5,913	1.111	0.136	8.615	15.057
Infant mortality	39.970	3.307	5,887	5,918	1.151	0.083	33.356	46.583
Child mortality	7.054	1.213	5,835	5,856	1.135	0.172	4.629	9.479
Under-five mortality	46.742	3.563	5,902	5,935	1.174	0.076	39.615	53.868
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.088	0.005	8,074	8,016	1.554	0.056	0.079	0.098
Urban residence	0.306	0.014	821	819	0.852	0.045	0.279	0.334
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.048	0.008	821	819	1.128	0.176	0.031	0.065
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.355	0.023	821	819	1.385	0.065	0.308	0.401
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.369	0.019	821	819	1.118	0.051	0.331	0.406
Currently married	0.625	0.019	821	819	1.136	0.031	0.586	0.663
Married before age 21	0.134	0.015	586	585	1.061	0.111	0.104	0.164
Want no more children	0.667	0.022	518	512	1.072	0.033	0.622	0.711
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.016	518	512	1.169	0.145	0.080	0.144
Men with any anaemia	0.247	0.018	783	776	1.142	0.072	0.211	0.282
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.157	0.014	799	794	1.044	0.091	0.129	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.159	0.014	799	794	0.972	0.086	0.131	0.186
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.888	0.014	821	819	1.257	0.016	0.860	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.368	0.036	821	819	2.130	0.098	0.296	0.440

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.977	0.008	1,288	1,359	1.922	0.008	0.961	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.651	0.018	1,288	1,359	1.326	0.027	0.616	0.687
Using iodized salt	0.997	0.001	1,286	1,357	0.824	0.001	0.995	1.000
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1051.304	24.670	2,349	2,446	1.152	0.023	1001.963	1100.645
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.104	0.011	2,274	2,372	1.734	0.106	0.082	0.126
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.668	0.021	1,017	1,063	1.453	0.032	0.625	0.711
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.431	0.020	1,017	1,063	1.316	0.047	0.390	0.472
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.237	0.021	1,017	1,063	1.542	0.087	0.196	0.278
Currently using pill	0.211	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.180	0.072	0.180	0.241
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.010	0.004	1,017	1,063	1.156	0.366	0.003	0.017
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.034	0.006	1,017	1,063	1.109	0.186	0.021	0.046
Currently using female sterilization	0.175	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.252	0.085	0.146	0.205
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.416	0.025	460	469	1.096	0.061	0.366	0.467
Unmet need for family planning	0.111	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.515	0.135	0.081	0.141
Want no more children	0.692	0.017	1,017	1,063	1.190	0.025	0.657	0.726
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.770	0.035	286	296	1.395	0.045	0.700	0.839
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.163	0.034	286	296	1.547	0.208	0.095	0.231
Birth registration	0.968	0.011	312	321	1.071	0.011	0.946	0.990
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.936	0.023	306	318	1.542	0.025	0.890	0.982
Institutional delivery	0.926	0.024	306	318	1.535	0.026	0.877	0.974
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.729	0.032	286	296	1.201	0.043	0.666	0.793
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.072	0.021	286	296	1.340	0.285	0.031	0.113
Children with diarrhoea	0.035	0.011	301	313	1.061	0.321	0.013	0.058
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.456	0.154	13	11	1.002	0.337	0.149	0.764
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.736	0.128	13	11	0.945	0.174	0.480	0.993
Child received BCG vaccination	0.895	0.052	62	62	1.315	0.059	0.790	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.774	0.056	62	62	1.036	0.073	0.662	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.058	62	62	1.092	0.073	0.673	0.905
Child received measles vaccination	0.769	0.055	62	62	1.005	0.072	0.659	0.879
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.725	0.058	62	62	1.006	0.081	0.608	0.842
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.641	0.062	62	62	0.993	0.097	0.518	0.765
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.691	0.046	261	270	1.585	0.066	0.599	0.782
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.172	0.025	287	294	1.037	0.143	0.123	0.222
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.134	0.020	287	294	0.983	0.151	0.094	0.175
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.217	0.026	287	294	1.057	0.118	0.165	0.268
Children with any anaemia	0.457	0.035	259	261	1.073	0.076	0.388	0.527
Women with any anaemia	0.555	0.018	1,311	1,368	1.305	0.032	0.520	0.591
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.162	0.011	1,301	1,365	1.102	0.069	0.140	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.236	0.017	1,301	1,365	1.460	0.073	0.202	0.270
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.951	0.018	284	285	1.382	0.019	0.916	0.987
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.443	0.046	284	285	1.567	0.105	0.351	0.536
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.796	0.149	14,817	17,999	2.169	0.083	1.498	2.093
Neonatal mortality	33.351	5.575	1,636	1,901	1.106	0.167	22.202	44.501
Post-neonatal mortality	10.602	2.832	1,637	1,889	1.042	0.267	4.938	16.266
Infant mortality	43.953	6.382	1,637	1,902	1.113	0.145	31.189	56.718
Child mortality	5.076	2.062	1,666	1,932	1.192	0.406	0.952	9.200
Under-five mortality	48.806	6.699	1,639	1,906	1.127	0.137	35.409	62.204
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.049	0.008	2,156	2,254	1.672	0.160	0.033	0.065
Want no more children	0.555	0.049	144	144	1.174	0.088	0.457	0.652
Men with any anaemia	0.183	0.033	227	236	1.253	0.180	0.117	0.249
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.130	0.025	234	244	1.093	0.194	0.079	0.180
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.182	0.021	234	244	0.787	0.118	0.139	0.225
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.973	0.015	240	251	1.461	0.016	0.943	1.004
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.509	0.062	240	251	1.911	0.122	0.385	0.634

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Uttarakhand, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.828	0.014	3,222	3,151	2.072	0.017	0.800	0.855
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.596	0.013	3,222	3,151	1.465	0.021	0.571	0.622
Using iodized salt	0.988	0.003	3,220	3,149	1.609	0.003	0.982	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.663	14.231	6,555	6,366	1.190	0.015	949.201	1006.125
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.212	0.009	5,795	5,658	1.636	0.041	0.195	0.229
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.630	0.018	2,629	2,582	1.880	0.028	0.595	0.665
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.427	0.015	2,629	2,582	1.531	0.035	0.397	0.457
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.203	0.015	2,629	2,582	1.969	0.076	0.172	0.234
Currently using pill	0.285	0.011	2,629	2,582	1.247	0.039	0.263	0.307
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.004	0.001	2,629	2,582	1.145	0.345	0.001	0.007
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.012	0.002	2,629	2,582	1.110	0.194	0.008	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.124	0.008	2,629	2,582	1.217	0.063	0.108	0.140
Using public medical sector source of contraception	0.395	0.018	1,150	1,119	1.215	0.044	0.360	0.430
Unmet need for family planning	0.105	0.009	2,629	2,582	1.585	0.090	0.086	0.124
Want no more children	0.698	0.010	2,629	2,582	1.155	0.015	0.677	0.718
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.599	0.025	883	850	1.493	0.042	0.549	0.649
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.124	0.014	883	850	1.249	0.113	0.096	0.152
Birth registration	0.899	0.013	1,040	983	1.281	0.015	0.872	0.926
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.768	0.020	1,024	970	1.279	0.026	0.728	0.808
Institutional delivery	0.757	0.020	1,024	970	1.277	0.026	0.718	0.797
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.595	0.026	883	850	1.537	0.043	0.544	0.646
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.097	0.014	883	850	1.355	0.141	0.069	0.124
Children with diarrhoea	0.053	0.009	991	940	1.279	0.174	0.035	0.072
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.464	0.080	52	50	1.137	0.171	0.305	0.623
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.640	0.087	52	50	1.286	0.135	0.466	0.813
Child received BCG vaccination	0.800	0.037	192	184	1.277	0.047	0.725	0.875
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.042	192	184	1.231	0.060	0.606	0.773
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.672	0.043	192	184	1.251	0.064	0.586	0.758
Child received measles vaccination	0.673	0.038	192	184	1.106	0.056	0.597	0.749
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.484	0.041	192	184	1.129	0.085	0.401	0.566
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.512	0.044	192	184	1.203	0.086	0.424	0.600
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.607	0.026	846	800	1.401	0.042	0.556	0.658
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.268	0.017	920	858	1.157	0.065	0.233	0.302
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.180	0.015	920	858	1.169	0.085	0.149	0.210
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.250	0.018	920	858	1.203	0.072	0.213	0.286
Children with any anaemia	0.492	0.022	820	768	1.207	0.045	0.448	0.536
Women with any anaemia	0.541	0.012	3,339	3,266	1.363	0.022	0.517	0.564
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.201	0.010	3,235	3,172	1.393	0.049	0.181	0.221
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.129	0.007	3,235	3,172	1.180	0.054	0.115	0.143
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.809	0.021	671	657	1.376	0.026	0.767	0.850
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.210	0.024	671	657	1.541	0.116	0.161	0.258
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.243	0.057	34,042	30,960	1.345	0.025	2.130	2.357
Neonatal mortality	25.673	3.096	4,246	4,012	1.165	0.121	19.482	31.864
Post-neonatal mortality	12.448	1.961	4,254	4,024	1.144	0.158	8.525	16.370
Infant mortality	38.120	3.857	4,250	4,016	1.171	0.101	30.405	45.835
Child mortality	8.136	1.509	4,169	3,924	1.122	0.185	5.119	11.154
Under-five mortality	45.947	4.219	4,263	4,029	1.199	0.092	37.509	54.384
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.104	0.006	5,918	5,762	1.544	0.059	0.092	0.116
Want no more children	0.711	0.023	374	368	0.984	0.033	0.664	0.757
Men with any anaemia	0.275	0.021	556	540	1.114	0.077	0.232	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.170	0.017	565	550	1.021	0.102	0.135	0.204
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.149	0.017	565	550	1.045	0.116	0.114	0.183
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.851	0.019	581	568	1.265	0.022	0.813	0.888
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.305	0.044	581	568	2.276	0.143	0.218	0.393